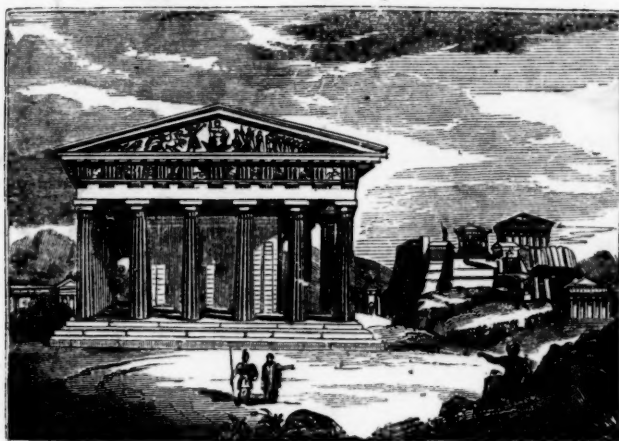


THE
ATHENÆUM
JOURNAL
OF
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE FINE ARTS.
FOR THE YEAR
1844.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY JAMES HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, 14, WELLINGTON STREET NORTH, STRAND,
BY J. FRANCIS.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSMEN IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AGENTS: FOR SCOTLAND, MESSRS. BELL AND BRADFUTE, EDINBURGH;—FOR IRELAND, J. CUMMING, DUBLIN;—
FOR THE CONTINENT, M. BAUDRY, QUAI MALAQUAIS, PARIS.

MDCCCXLIV.

UNIVERSITY OF
MINNESOTA
LIBRARY

INDEX OF CONTENTS

TO THE VOLUME FOR 1844.

[The Original Papers are distinguished either by Italics, or a different type from the body of the Index.]

Abell's Recollections of Napoleon, 569, [see Napoleon]
 Abercrombie on Sacred Truth, 1172
 Abyssinia, Southern, by C. Johnston, 690
 Adam's Mission to Vienna, 350, 422
 Adam's Oration at Cincinnati, 941
 Addison's Creation's Tenant—Man, 1021
 Address of . . . to his Workmen, 500
 Adventures of Mr. Ledbury, by A. Smith, 61
 Ethiopia, Highlands of, by Major Harris, 11, 32, 65
 Africa, Davis's Voice from North, 1090
 — Hodgson on Northern, 1197
 Agathonia, 426
 Agitation, by Laicus, 14
 Agriculture and Manufactures, by Bray, 574
 Aguiar's Records of Israel, 574
 Ainsworth's Travels in Track of Ten Thousand, 992
 Albert Luel, 1116
 Alder's Pearl of Peristan, 380
 Alexander's Saul, 87
 Algeria, Past and Present, by Blofeld, 1110
 Alice, the Enthusiast, by Keane, 356
 Allan's Pictorial Tour in Mediterranean, 150
 Alton (Washington), by Mrs. Jameson, 15, 39
 Almanacks for 1844, 62, 198. For 1845, 1069, 1117.
 Allot, Companion to, 1142 [see also p. 646]
 Amber Witch, by Meinhold, 731
 Ambrose Ward, 86
 America, Slave States, by Featherstonhaugh, 518
 — Letters from, by Godley, 261, 293
 Amy Herbert, 247
 Anatomy of Invertebrate Animals, by Owen, 173
 Anderson's Communications with India by Suez, 13
 ANNUALS for 1844: Comic Album, 37. Ayrshire
 Wrath, 86, [see also 136]. Military Annual, 574. Year
 Book of Facts, 134. Manchester Keepsake, 549—For 1845:
 Gift, 918. Book of Beauty—Keepsake, 1044. Forget-me-
 not, 1045
 Annuities, Arithmetic of, by Baylis, 826
 Ansted's Geology, 1136
 Antigone, The, in Berlin, by Brennglas, 217
 Antigone, by MM. Maurice and Vacquerie, 709
 Antiqua and the Antiquans, 220
 Archæic and Provincial Words, Halliwell's Dict., 1046
 Architecture and Architectural Works: Westminster
 Bridge, 77; New Conservative Club House, 114; Vulcanian
 Architecture, 202 [see also 42, 227]; Letter from Lucius,
 530; Pyramids, on Construction of, by J. P. Perrins, (with
 four woodcuts), 221; Dr. Wilde, (with a woodcut) 338; Letter
 from J. W. Wild (with a woodcut) 549; Dom-Kirche,
 at Vienna, 227; Schmase's History of the Plastic Arts of
 Antiquity, 349; Medieval Architecture of Italy, by
 Gally Knight, 716; Proposed Alterations in Westminster
 Abbey, 736; St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Restorations
 by Willemet, 767, 808; Architectural Nomenclature of
 Middle Ages, 813; Taste in Bavaria, the Valhalla, 855;
 Wayside Chapels, Chessell and Buckler on, 1004; Bran-
 don's Gothic, 1098
 Arithmetic and Algebra, by Scott, 732; Commercial,
 and Key, by Tate, 174; Conversations on, by Mrs.
 Ayers, 752; Manual of, by Hutton, 574; Practical,
 878; Practical, and Mensuration, 878; Exercises in,
 —Arnold's Boy's, 1093
 Arithmetical Questions, by M'Leod, 826
 Arnold's Boy's Arithmetic, 1093
 Arnold's Poetry of Common Life, 615
 Arnold (Dr.), Life of, by Stanley, 1168, 1194
 Artizan, The, 111
 Arthur O'Leary, 424
 Art-Union—Printsellers' Petition, 17; M. Selous's
 Designs, 19; Art-Union Calendar, 62, 180; Petition of Art-
 Union and Artists, 430; Lord Mountague's Bill for Le-
 galizing, 673; Art-Union of London Suppressed, 360,
 363, 755; Mr. Saunders', 814, 856; Letters of Mr. Tegge-
 mer, 886; of Mr. Godwin, 897; from H. G., 927
 Atmospheric Railway [see Railway]
 Attache, The, Second Series, 968, 996
 Augier's La Ciguë, 1091
 Auld Gaddesmuir, 14
 Australia, by C. Hodgkinson, 1195
 Aytoun, (Sir R.) Poems of, ed. by C. Roger, 498
 Baber, Caldecott's Life of, 1197
 Babington's Manual of Botany, 174
 Babylonian Princess, Memoirs of, 592, 620
 Bach's Jesuits in S. America, 749
 Backgammon, History and Practice, 355
 Backhouse's Mauritius and S. Africa, 895
 Balmain's Chemistry, 1046
 Bankruptcy, National, by Browné, 470
 Barbary, Western, by Hay, 494, 521
 Barbe on Wax Painting, 699
 Barons' War, The, by Blaauw, 565, 630
 Barr's March from Delhi to Peshawar, 499
 Barrett's (Miss) Poems, 763
 Barrow's Life of Sir Francis Drake, 5
 Barry on Westminster Bridge, 77 [see Westminster]

Baylis's Arithmetic of Annuities, 826
 Beads from a Rosary, by Westwood, 167
 Beale's Lecture on Richard III. 197 [see Shakespeare]
 Beale's Vale of Towey, 810
 Beaur and Pyrenees, by Miss Costello, 309, 335
 Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. by Dyce, 170
 Bell (Dr.), Life of, by Southey, 965, 993
 Bell's (Mr. R.) Mothers and Daughters, 337
 Berlin as it is, 998, 1100
 Berlioz's Musical Journeys, 1151
 Bernal Diaz, Memoirs of, trans. by Lockhart, 616, 643
 Bernard's Narrative of Voyages of *Nemesia*, 373
 Bernays's Lectures on Agriculture, 752
 Best's Pietas Domestica, 87
 Betrothed Lovers, by Manzoni, 1197
 Bible, Hard Words made Easy, 1093
 Bickersteth's Promised Glory of Church of Christ, 198
 Biographical Dictionary, 641
 Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Fifth Report, 451
 Blaauw's Barons' War, 565 [Mr. Nichols on, 630]
 Blackford's (Mrs.) Orphan of Waterloo, 693
 Blanche Cressingham, 548
 Blanc's History of Ten Years, 13
 Blasius's Travels in European Russia, 685
 Blind Man and his Guide, 1143
 Blind Wife, The, by Powell, 30
 Blofeld's Algeria, 1110
 Bloodworth's Thoughts, 574
 Bode's (Baron de) Luristan, 1166; Bokhara, 1192
 Bokhara, by Khanikoff, trans. by De Bode, 1192
 Bondmaid, The, by Bremer, 402
 Bonnechese's Reformers before the Reformation, 1135
 Book-keeping, Manual of, 62
 Botanical Guide to Cheltenham, by Buckman, 771
 Botany, Graham's Outlines of, 1116
 Boyes's Sophocles, 1172
 Braid's Neupynology, 596
 Brandreth on Homer, 1171
 Bray's (Mrs.) Courtenay of Walreddon, 316
 Breen's St. Lucia, 843
 Bremer's (Frederika) Diary—Strife and Peace, trans.
 by Howitt, 81; The Bondmaid, trans. by Putnam.
 The Democratic Review, 402; The H— Family,
 trans. by Mary Howitt, 645
 Brennglas, Antigone in Berlin, 217
 Brenton's Septuagint Version in English, 821
 Bridges' New Zealand and Ireland, 163
 British Blessings, 645
 Brock's Lays of the Heart, 1092
 Brothers, The, 30
 Brown's Star of Attégheï, 963
 Browne's National Bankruptcy, 470
 Browne's (Sir J.) Religio Medici, 376
 Browne's Convict Ship, 1046
 —Colombe's Birthday, 944
 Bruce, Wallace, and the Bard, 1092
 Brummell (Beau), Life of, by Captain Jesse, 399
 Buckingham's Memoirs of Mary Stuart, 35
 Buckingham's (Mr.) Claims on Booksellers, 87, 113
 Buds of Thought, 524
 Buist's British Troops in Scinde, 198
 Bullar's Lay Lectures, 356
 Bulwer [see Lytton]
 Bunbury's Rides in Pyrenees, 943
 —Star of the Court, 1144
 Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress Versified, by C.C.V.G. 174
 Burke, Correspondence of, 613, 667, 789
 Burns Festival and Family, 673, 736; Letter from
 Mr. Chambers, 782; Letters to Clarinda, 456 [see 26]
 Butler's (Mrs.) Poems, 687, 712
 Butter's Dissected Trinomial Cube—Tangible Arith-
 metic and Geometry, 193
 Cairns on Moral Freedom, 337
 Caldecott's Life of Baber, 1197
 Caldwell's Results of Reading, 198
 Camden Society—Letters on Suppression of Monas-
 teries, ed. by Wright, 151, 339; Annual Meeting
 of, 430; Correspondence of Earl of Leicester, ed.
 by Bruce, 689; Polydore Vergil's English History,
 ed. by Ellis, 1041; Chronicles of London, ed. by
 Augier, 1062
 Cambridge Camden, 200; Mr. Close, &c. 1025
 Cameron's James of the Hill, 133
 Campbell's Power of Association, 87
 Cardinal de Retz, 337
 Carlen's Rose of Tistelen, 405
 Carové's Principles of Government, 793
 Carpenter's Memoir of Van Dyck, 1003
 Catechism—Questions and Answers, 87
 Catherine Douglas, 30
 Cattmole's Sketches of the Civil War, 1045
 Census of Ireland in 1811, 29

Centigrade Thermometer, by Professor Strevell, 670;
 Letter from Corney Cypher, 701
 Ceylon, Recollections of, by Selkirk, 103
 Chailly on Midwifery, 1046
 Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature, 792
 Changes, Doctrine of, 500
 Chapman's Practical Mineralogy, 293
 Charities, Metropolitan, 111
 Chatsworth, 221
 Chaucer, Life of, by Sir Harris Nicolas, 125
 Cheerful Cherry, 174
 Chemistry, by Balmain, 1046
 Cherwell's Happy Hours, 174
 Chessell and Buckler on Wayside Chapels, 1004
 Chetham Society—Brereton's (Sir W.) Travels in
 Holland, 9; Ormerod's Tracts, 313
 Child's Alfieri's Philip, 524
 Chimes, The, by C. Dickens, 1165
 China, Thornton's History of, 806
 Chinese and English Vocabulary, by Thom, 998
 Chinese War, The, by Lieut. Ouchterlony, 193
 Choiseul-Daillecourt's Parallel between English and
 French Revolutions, 1143
 Choral Service of Anglo-Catholic Church, 1092
 Chownitz's Mysteries of Vienna, 1170
 Christ's Hospital Music Appointment, 249, 275, 323,
 341, 364, 461
 Christianity, History of, by W. Cooke Taylor, 198
 Christie on Holy Virginity, 1092
 Chronicles of the Seasons, 174
 Church and the People, 1093
 —Anglican, Creature, &c. of State, 669
 —History, by Hase; Christian, by Alzog; His-
 tory, by Guericke; Christian, by Annegarn, 878
 —Needlework, by Miss Lambert, 998
 Churchill, Poems and Life of, by Tooke, 520
 Civilization, Geographical Progress of, by T. Price,
 1147; Mr. Cullimore on, 1174
 Claims of Labour, 848
 Clarke's Sierra Leone, 751
 Clarke's Silent Village, 380
 Claudine Mignot, by Mrs. Hartley, 475
 Clyne's Ballads and Lays, 1143
 Cobham (Lord), Life of, by Gaspey, 60
 Collections in Popular Literature, 335, 771
 Collins's Albanian, 111
 Colombe's Birthday, by Browning, 944
 Colt's Submarine Battery, 733 [see Explosions]
 Comet, 18, 137, 158, 360, 437; Letter from M. Valz,
 476, 503; from Mr. Hind, 575; 627, 649, 673
 Comic Arithmetic, 13
 Comte's Discours sur l'Esprit Positif, 265
 Comtesse de Rudolstadt, by George Sand, 1168
 Condé's (De) Art of making Valenciennes Lace, 998
 Condé's Wife, The, by Smibert, 30
 Coningsby, by D'Israeli, 446
 Connell on Differential Calculus, 752
 Conolly and Stoddard [see Wolf]
 Constable, Life of, by Leslie, 101
 Constancy and Contrition, 669
 Convict Ship, by Browning, 1046
 Cooley's Larcher's Herodotus, 130
 Copyright Question.—Verdict against Publishers of
 Parley's Illuminated Library, 41. Association of American
 Literary Men, 62. Gladstone's New Bill, 249. Canadian
 Measures, 249. Austrian and Prussian Measures, 966.
 International Copyright—Letter from M. Howitt, 359.
 New Prussian Law, 204. International Copyright Act, 740.
 Prussian Treaty in Contemplation, 753. Custom-house
 Regulations, 927. Letter from an Author, 1032. Life of
 Crouwell, Letter from Mr. Southey, &c. 857, 885, 897, 927
 Corn, Currency, and Consols, 1187
 Cornwall Geological Society, Transactions of, 541
 Costello's (Miss) Bearn and Pyrenees, 309, 335
 —English Women, 287, 891, 945, 1003
 Cottrell on Rule of Three, 542
 Couch's Cornish Fairs, 1172
 Country Life, Scenes and Tales of, by Jesse, 333
 Court at Ravenna, 752
 Court Partial, 1116
 Courtenay of Walreddon, by Mrs. Bray, 316
 Crane's Principles of Language Exemplified, 111
 Crescent and the Cross, by Warburton, 1041, 1067
 Crespinig's My Souvenir, 574
 Croker's (T. C.) Kerry Pastoral, 54
 Croton Aqueduct, Letter from Mr. Hastie, 111
 Cryer's Lecture at Bradford, 450
 Cullimore (Mr.) on the Hygeia, 317, 338
 —Structures on Dean of York, 338, 924 [see p. 903]
 —on Geographical Progress of Civilization,
 1174 [see Civilization]
 Curran, Speeches of, with Memoir, 421
 Cycle of Celestial Objects, by Captain Smyth, 1016

- Cyclopædia of English Literature, by R. Chambers, 792
 Dahlmann's English Revolution, 1138
 Dale's Sabbath Companion, 197
 Dalton's History of Drogheda, 356
 Dame Juliana Berners. *Boke of St. Alban's. Letter from J. M. S.*, 616
 Dana's Mineralogy, 727
 Dante's Inferno, trans. by Dayman and Parsons, 267
 Dark Ages, by Maitland, 615
 Dark Falcon, by J. B. Fraser, 970
 D'Arincourt's Three Kingdoms, 314 [see also pp. 342, 364, 389]
 Davidson on Diet, 544
 Davies's History of Holland, 589
 Davis's Vizier Ali Khan, 151
 Davis's Voice from North Africa, 1090
 Dayman's Dante's Inferno, 267
 Decorative Art Society, 175, 271, 927
 Delhi to Peshawar, Barr's March from, 499
 Demba, by W. Mackay, 427
 Democratic Review, The, 402
 Dendy on Health of Skin, 500
 Dennis on Discoveries in Tuscan Maremma, 383
 Denison's New Theory of Gravitation, 732
 De Warren's British India, 806
 Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, 665
 — The Chimes, 1165
 Dibdin's Life of Edward the Sixth, 86
 D'Israeli's Coningsby, 446
 Dog-stealing, Report of Committee on, 767
 Don César de Bazan, by Dennerly and Dumanoir, 7019 [see also 951]
 Dowling (William), Journal of, 997
 Doyle's Two Destinies, 669
 Drake (Sir Francis), Barrow's Life of, 5
 Drogheda, History of, by Dalton, 356
 Duelling, Plan to abolish, 405
 Dufton on Deafness, 1046
 Duncan's Flowers and Fruits, 87
 Dunn's Oregon Territory, 1113
 Durbin's Observations in Europe, 793
 Durham Memorial Temple [see Monuments]
 Dutch Landscape Painters, 385
 Eagle Cliff, 86
 Early Hours and Summer Dreams, 356
 Earthquakes and Volcanoes—Sandwich Islands, 68;
 — Dalmatin, 324; Earthquake Committee, 902; in
 — West Indies, 973, 1006; at Ragusa, 1053
 — Easter-day, 1845; Letter from Mr. De Morgan, 646;
 — [see also 1142]
 Eastern Princess, by Smith, 574
 Eclipses, by Kerigan, 732
 Ecclesiastica, 646
 Education: Hope on Self, 111; Female—Letter from
 — Mrs. Howitt, and Prospectus of Institution at Hackney,
 271; Seventh Report of the Massachusetts Board, by Mann,
 447, 473; Minutes of Committee of Council, 517, 546;
 — Report of National Society, 517; National Board of,
 in Ireland, by Woodward, 796; in France—Letter from A.,
 Normandie, 771, 794, 854, 860
 Egypt and Books of Moses, by Dr. Hengstenberg,
 (with fourteen wood-cuts,) 147; (with six wood-
 cuts,) 171; (with ten wood-cuts,) 288
 — and Thebes, by Sir G. Wilkinson, 107
 Egyptian Chronology of Dr. Lepsius, by Dr. Hincks,
 295 [see Pyramids]
 Egyptian MSS. at Trin. Coll. Dub., by Dr. Hincks, 427
 Eldon (Lord), Life of, by Twiss, 637, 663
 Electrical Magazine, 111
 Electricity, Lectures on, by Noad, 174
 Ellen Middleton, by Lady Georgiana Fullerton, 404
 Ellipse, Properties of, by Duke of Somerset, 669
 Ellison's Poesy of Real Life, 1141
 Emerson's Essays, 1197
 Emigrant's Guide, 168
 Energetype [see Photography]
 Engineering, Weale's Quarterly Papers on, 337, 792
 England and Wales, Keil's Travels, 56, 875
 England from Peace of Utrecht, Hist. of, by Lord
 Mahon, 469, 496
 English Fireside, by Mills, 450
 English School Books: Reading Book for Female
 Schools, 87; Graham's Helps to Grammar, 174; Lessons
 on Animals, by Mareet, 174; Wilson on Punctuation, 198;
 Cornwell's Young Composer, 295; Avar's Prosody, Analysis
 of, 693; Conversations on History, by Mrs. Mareet,
 693; Course of Reading, by Percy, 714; Rodwell's Child's
 First Step to History, 725; Prince of Wales's Library
 — Primer—Butler's Gradual Primer—Pictorial Primer—
 Pincock's Mentorian Primer—McCalloch's First Reading
 Book—Green's Universal Primer—Guy's British Primer
 — The Infant Spelling Book—Cobbett's Spelling-book—
 First Phonic Reading Book, 791; First Ideas of Number
 — First Ideas of Geography, 810; Practical Grammar by
 Holyoake, 826; Third Lessons—Readings in Prose and
 Verse—Young Child's Geography—Outlines of Modern
 Geography—Complete System of Geography—New General
 Atlas, 879; Principles of Grammar, 879; Heard's
 Grammatical and Etymological Spelling Book, 1022
 English Songs, by Barry Cornwall, 547
 Englishwoman in Egypt, 845
 Englishwomen, Memoirs of Celebrated, by Miss Costello,
 287, 891, 945, 1003
 English Revolution, by Dahlmann, 1138
 Eöthen, 803, 823
 Erasmus touching Excommunication, by Dr. Lee, 693
 Etruria, Hist. of, by Mrs. Hamilton Gray, 1043
 Euclid's Elements, by Walker, 752
 Euphrosyne, by H. von Mensch, 524
 Evenings of a Working Man, by Overs, 714, [see 950]
 EXHIBITIONS:
 — British Institution, 139, 136, 340; (Ancient Masters),
 555, 579, 602 [see also Letter, 700]; Painters in Water
 Colours, 410; New Society of Painters in Water Colours,
 386 [see also 313]; British Artists, 290; Royal Academy,
 432, 450, 482, 503, 532; Knight's Peninsular Heroes, 176;
 Vandyck's Duke of Richmond, 296; Diorama, St. Owen,
 320; Panorama, Hong Kong, 320, Baudet, 625,
 Tancrède, 1200; Shipyard's Lecture on History of Araba
 360; Tom Thumb—Cosmorama—Wool-Mosaic—Mr. Love
 — The Wizard of North—Herr Dobler, 369; Decorative
 Works for New Houses of Parliament, 387, 409, 714 [see
 also Letter from Mr. H. Austin, 413, 755]; Huggins's Battle
 of Camperdown, 501; Haghe's New Drawings in Belgium
 and Germany, 690; Miniature of Milton, 625; Exhibition
 at Westminster Hall—Frescoes, 627; Sculptures, 628, 651,
 675; Prize, 673; Lord Chief Justice Denman, by Mrs.
 Pearson, 687; Sporting Cups, 736; New Doncaster Cup,
 330, 856; French and Belgian Pictures, 551 [see also 697];
 Hobbemas, 642; The Ojibwa Indians, 135; The Lowly
 Indians, 736, 778
 Exley on Genesis, 1172
 Explosions and Explosive Compounds, 827, [see also
 pp. 92, 413, 701, 753]; Mr. Nasmyth v. Capt.
 Warner, 860
 Factories and Factory System, by W. C. Taylor, 991
 Factory Question, 1144
 Facts and Fancies, by S. Godwin, 548
 Facts and Fictions, by Mrs. Postans, 750
 False Honour, 645
 False Science, by Von Wessenbergh, 823
 Farm, Dictionary of, by Rham, 1046
 Farren's Essay on Life Contingencies, 714
 Father and Daughter, by Mrs. Opie, 111
 Fearn's Schism and Repentance, 998
 Featherstonhaugh's Slave States, 518
 Fellows's Lycian Expedition, 176, 339, 715, 779
 Finch's Natural Boundaries of Empire, 1093
 FINE ARTS—New Prints and Books of Engravings:
 — Amateur's Portfolio, 322; Architecture on Geometrical
 Principles—Armstrong on Monuments, 675
 — Baugniot's M. Benedict, Mr. W. S. Bennett, Mr. Lover, 1177;
 — Bell's Compositions from the Liturgy, 19, 323; Bowman's
 Ecclesiastical Architecture of Great Britain, 1177; Brandon's
 Gothic Architecture, 1098; Brockedon's Italy, 19;
 — Browne's Illustrations to York Minster, 782
 — Catherwood's Ancient Monuments in Central America, 556;
 — Catella's North American Indian Portfolio, 1177; Cundy's
 Royal Steam Yacht, 782; Costumes of British Ladies, by
 a Lady, 323; Cruikshank's Bachelor's Own Book, 757
 — Dickinson's Princes of India, after Miss Eden, 19
 — Ecclesiastical Architecture of Great Britain, 782; Ecclesiastical
 Brasses, 1004 [see also 676]; Etch'd Thoughts, by
 Etching Club (with a Letter), 411, 430, 450
 — Feuchère's L'Art Industriel, 19; Finden's Gallery of British
 Art, 1177; Fresco Decorations, Gruner, 1121, 1149; Frois-
 sart, Illuminated Illustrations of, 1176
 — Gailhald's Ancient and Modern Architecture, 1177; Gib-
 bon's There's no Place like Home, after E. Landseer, 323;
 — Goodall's St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Bridge,
 after Roberts, 322; Gruner's Fresco Decorations, 1121,
 1149
 — Harding's Baronial Halls, 19; Harper's Pictorial Bible, 323;
 — Humphrey's and Westwood's British Moths, 782, 1177
 — Illuminated Calendar for 1845, 1176
 — Jentzen's Arts at Fountain of Poetry, after Bendemann, 19
 — Gally Knight's Medieval Architecture of Italy, 716
 — Knight's Pictorial Museum of Animated Nature—Old
 England, 323
 — Landseer's Eos, after E. Landseer—Leaves from Book of
 Nature—Lewis's Retriever, after E. Landseer, 323; Lewis's
 "Queen's Pets," after E. Landseer, 781; Loudon's (Mrs.)
 Ladies' Flower Garden, 782; Loudon's (Mrs.) British Wild
 Flowers, 1177
 — Maguire's Dr. Winslow, 1177; Monastic Ruins of Yorkshshire,
 781
 — Paton's Compositions from Shelley's Prometheus, 781;
 — Payne's Universum, 323, 413, 1177
 — Robinson's Nassau Balloon Consultation, after Hollins, 19
 — Seibers's Christus Consolator, after Scheffer, 19; Seibers's
 Napoleon and his Son, 323; Selous's Bunyan's Pilgrim's
 Progress, 19; Selous's Designs to Pilgrim's Progress, 781;
 — Sermon on the Mount, The, 1176; Shaw's Alphabets and
 Numerals of the Middle Ages, 556; Steell's Ten Virgins,
 after Steell, 1177; Steine's Jairus's Daughter, 19; Stocks's
 Raffaele and Fornarina, after Calcott, 322; Strange's
 (Lady) Abbaye Bell, 1176; Stubbs's Bell and Harry, after
 Spalding, 1177
 — Taylor's Morning of the Chase, 323
 — Walton's Amateur's Drawing Book, 782; Ward's Lord San-
 don, after Jodges, 1177; Wax Painting, by Harbe, 609;
 — Westwood's Palaeographia Sacra Pictoria, 1176; Winter-
 halter's Dolce far niente, 19
 Fine Arts, Third Report of Commis. of, 812, 831, 857
 Finlay's Greece under the Romans, 331
 Fitchett's King Alfred, 590
 Flinders's Field of Honour, 810
 Flinders's Naboth the Jezreelite, 574
 Flora Macdonald, 525
 Flowers of Many Hues, 669
 Flügel's Literarische Sympathien, 476
 FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE: *Mosul (from Mr. Grant)*
 14, 360. *New York*, 62; (Letter from Mr. Hastic), 114, Dr.
 Robinson on *Researches in Palestine*, 733. *Paris*, 134, 346,
 1001. *Frankfort-on-the-Main*, 135, 811. *China*, Hong-Kong,
 154. *Koo-hung-to*, 175, 223. *Chamoo*, 451. *Chinchee*, 556.
Shanghai, 556. *East Coast*, 599. *Canton River*, 1047.
Cairo, 59, 156. (Letter from Dr. Lepsius), 199, 224, [see also
 Letter from Mr. Samuel Sharpe, 224.] with a Woodcut, 428.
Rome, 247, 269, 428. *The English Academy*, 427, 477, 595,
 773. *Venice*, 752. *Alexandria*, 773. *Athens* (Letter from
 C. H. B.), 526. *To London*, 773. *Cephalonia*, *Calcutta*,
 of the Current, 775. *Campo Doleino*, 829. *Rosen*, 860.
Bruxelles, 1072, 1096, 1118. A., *Normandie—Education*
 in France, 771, 794, 854, 880. *Ratisbon*, 853. *Naples*, 604,
 733, 891, 948, 1000, 1023. *Treves (The Holy Tunic)*, 922.
Bonn, 949. *Munich*, 971. *Vicenza*, 879, 980, see p. 1022.
Milhausen, 1095
 Foreign Library, Tales from the German, 1088
 Forester's Daughter, The, 450
 Forrest's Dialogues, Metaphysical and Practical, 67
 Fortescue's (Lord) Speeches of Lord King, 445
 Fortunes of the Falconers, by Mrs. Gordon, 107
 Foster's Contributions to Eclectic Rev.—Lectures, 593
 Foster's Penmanship, 87
 Fowler on Mental State of Deaf and Dumb, 134
 Fowler's Life of Pemberton, 109
 Fraser's Dark Falcon, 970
 Frederick III., Eylert's Religious Life of, by Birch, 998
 Freilgrath's Confession of Faith, 1061
 Fremont's Missouri River and Rocky Mountains, 237
 French School Book: Heard's Etymological Dic-
 tionary, 1022
 Fullerton's (Lady) Ellen Middleton, 404
 Future Days, 62
 Gallus, from Becker's German, by Metcalf, 998
 Gambler's Wife, The, 1020
 Garner's Natural History of Stafford, 288
 Garton's Poems of Girlhood, 61
 Gascoyne's Patriarch, 87
 Gaspar's Life of Lord Cobham, 60
 Gaston de Foix, 450
 Gayangos's Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain, 55
 Geibel's Poems, 877
 Gentleman's Companion to the Toilet, 500
 Geographical Progress of Civilization, by T. Price, 1147;
 — Mr. Cullimore on, 1174
 Geography for Children, 500
 Geologists and Naturalists, American, 727
 Geology and Terrestrial Magnetism, by Hopkins, 295
 — Ansted's, 1136
 — for Beginners, by Richardson, 198, 350,
 George the Third, Memoirs of Reign of, by Horace
 Walpole, 1189
 German Experiences, by Howitt, 544
 — School Books: Appel's Formation of Words,
 1022; Germans, Historical Hand-book for Poetical Litera-
 ture of, by Gervinus, 666; Germany and Italy, Ram-
 ble in, by Mrs. Shelley, 723; Germany, Literature of,
 by Thimm, 295
 Germany, Political Poets of, 63, 140, 158
 Gibbins's Polynesia, The Stars of Night, 669
 Gibson's Cal Sermons, 877
 Gilbert's Seven Blessings for Little Children, 669
 Gill's Hymn to the Week, 450
 Glaciers, Week among, by Dr. Grant, 597 [see also pp.
 383, 877, 900, 977]
 Glimpses of the Wonderful, 1117
 Glyphography, 363
 Godley's Letters from America, 261, 293
 Gold-makers' Village, The, by Zschokke, 476
 Gordon's Fortunes of the Falconers, 197
 Gospel before the Age, by Rev. R. Montgomery, 645
 Gospels, Book of, used at the Coronation of the Anglo-
 Saxon Kings, by J. O. Westwood, 670
 Gossir: [the most important paragraphs only, not
 entered under separate heads, are specified]
 — English—Musical and Theatrical—68, 80, 136, 138.
 — Drama, Decline of, 175, 925, 927, 296. Edinburgh Pro-
 fessorship, 321 [see also 528] 360, 468, 479, 502, 629, 977,
 673, 737, 811, 885, 1024, 1027, 1052, 1075, 1123
 — Models in Westminster Abbey, 18. Public Records, 18,
 407. Acton Endowment, 18, 369. Ray Club, 41. Public
 Baths, 41, 949, 1072. Royal Academy Medals, 65, 1149.
 Sir Hudson Lowe, 66, 88. Fire of King William's College,
 88. School of Design, 88, 697. Collections of the *Exotic*
 and *Terrar*, 112. Barnes Scholarship, 155. Annals of the
 Four Masters, 201. Sir C. Wren's House—Veterinary Col-
 leges, 225. Literary Fund Society, 248, 430. Booksellers'
 Provident Society, 248. Mr. Dickenson's Liberty, 715.
 Ordnance Minister of Ireland, 249. Queen's Frescos, 271-
 York Minster, 271, 605. Artists' Benevolent Fund, 271,
 456. Elections at Societies, 272. Astley Cooper's Prize,
 286. Wykeham Society's Conversation, 320. Golden
 Altar Piece, 320. Science Museum—Festival at Rydal, 300.
 Royal Exchange, 469, 1001. Newton's Solar Dial, 400.
 Free Trade Bazaar—Narrow Castle, 479. King of Sas-
 ony—Hume Letters, 201. Duke of Sussex's Library, 286,
 600, 715. Horace Vernet, 629. Bright MS., 651, 887.
 Taylor Benefaction at Oxford—Brougham and Byron, 576.
 Mr. Leigh Hunt, 625. Booksellers' Early Hours, 673. Fine
 Arts—Literary Rewards, 697. Carisbrook Castle, 736, 112.
 New Houses of Parliament, 736. Dinner to Mr. Robertson,
 778. Mr. Bonomi's Return, 811. Mr. Wyse's Motion, 820.

Gump—continued.

- Ancient Footpaths, 830. Park at Manchester and Sir R. Peel's Letter, 830, 887. Repeal Prize Essay, 857. Painting in St. James's Church, Bermondsey, 885. Hetherington's Blind Charity, 926, 972. Chartist Bridge at Liverpool, 927. Liebig's New Works at Birkenhead, 1001. Mr. J. Hogg's Mathew—King of Ashantees' Cash-box, 1002. Bessy Medal, 1040. English Church at Malta, 1073. Mr. Marchion and the Bos Anrachs, 1096. Maitland Prize, 1096, 1173. Fine Art Competition—Distressed Needlewomen—Waterloo Medal—Cartoons, 1119. Improvement of Health of Towns, 1147. Paper Duty—Bonner Hall, 1200.
- French—Musical and Theoretical**, 66, 272, 321, 360, 367, 373, 552, 577, 601, 674, 690, 737, 738, 831, 974, 1001, 1002, 1024, 1049, 1051-2, 1096, 1123, 1201.
- Prætorio to Mende**, Delavigne, 13. Beranger, 66, 1049. Deuchamps' Mission in Belgium and Western Germany, 136. Janin's Trial, 155. Musée des Thermes and Hotel Cluny, 176. Gallery at En, 225. M. Bertrand, 271. M. Nodder's Library, 360. Sale of French Records, 501. X. A. Dumargay, 501. Royal Academy of Lyons, 321. Archaeological College at Paris, 329. Bar of France, Cour Royale, 600, 674, 1049. Congress of Delegates, 600. Restorations, 601. Bas-reliefs from Mœris, 649. M. Cautelan's Mission, 602, 698. MS. of Molière, 737. Public Works, 811. Clermont—Scientific Congress at Nîmes—New Publications, 830. Sale of Engravings—Thiers' Memoirs—Celebration of the St. Bartholomew, 87. Monuments of France, 885. Album Commemorative of the Queen's Visit to France, 927. Michael Angelo—Nantes, 1002. Le Bas's Discoveries in Caria, 577, 1002. Spanish MS. in French Library, 1002. M. Cousin, 1048. Angers, 1049. Victor Hugo—MS. of Rheims, 1073. La-mar's Process, 1096. Bibliothèque Royale, 1119. Madness of M. Jact, 1200.
- Foreign—Monuments in Austria**, 17. Cambay—Prussian Order of the Swan, 65. Scientific Meeting at Milan, 87, 786, 855, 950, 973. Cathedral at Berlin, 85. Rome, 113. Association in Germany for the Emancipation of the Hebrews, 136. Leyden—Egypt, 155. Berlin, 176. Naples—Alexandria, 301. Stockholm, 249. Vienna, 272. Egypt, 339. Trondheim Cathedral—Rome, 340. American Coast Survey, 408. Barberini Palace, 457. Leipzig Catalogue—Fisch Collection of Pictures, 502. Reichbild Municipality—Stockholm, 529. Society of Northern Antiquaries, 551, 1174. Ruins in Texas, 577. Prussian Honours, 601. "The Eumenides" at Berlin, 649. Prussian Savans in Egypt—Austrian Intolerance and Tuscan Subservience, 713. Rumoured Retirement of Mehmet Ali, 755, 778. Dorpat—Poles—Louis Philippe and Consul at Hammerfest, 736. Bessel's Discovery, 735. German Philologists, 811. Accident to Thorwaldsen's Esculapius—Ascent of Mont Blanc, 830. Munich—Alpen, 836. Berlin, 926. Stockholm—Vienna, 973. German Bookellers, 973, 1148. Congress of Orientalists at Dresden, 973. Sweden—Dresden—Letter from M. Lepsius, 1002. Glass Painting at Munich, 1024. Obsequies to Weber, 1025. Rome—Prussian Commission to Herr Kaubach, 1048. St. Petersburg, 1049. Prussian Trades Exhibition, 1053, 1073, 1099. Leipzig, 1072. Rock Tomb, 630, 1096. Luxury of Dress in Hungary—Augsburg Gazette, 1119. Norway Fine Art Exhibition, 1148. Operat Christiania, 1200. Athens Archaeological Museum, 1148. Göttingen University, 1173. Appointment of Chevalier Bunsen, 1190. Schwantaler's Bavaria—Festival in Honour of the Potato, 1200.
- Musical and Theoretical**, 18. Nicolini's Arnaldo da Brescia, 41 (see also 247), 66, 136, 186, 176, 225, 272, 321, 473, 529, 698, 812, 855, 890, 973, 1032, 1075, 1096, 1123, 1201.
- Gottfried and Beata, by Carove, 549
 Gould's Grahame Family, 1173
 Government, Principles of, by Carové, 793
 Graham's (Dr.) Graefenberg, 1020
 Graham's Outlines of Botany, 1116
 Grant (Mrs.), of Lagrang, Memoirs of, 78
 Grantham's Facts in Medicine, 1143
 Gravitation, Denison's Theory of, 732
 Gray's History of Etruria, 1043
 Grecian Antiquities, by Rangabé, 970
 Greece under the Romans, by Finlay, 331
 Greek Books: Barham's Enkheiridion of Hebraistion, 61; Kühner's Elementary Grammar, by Millard, 87; Pyech's Grammar Practice, 609; Kühner's Grammar, by Edwards and Taylor, 732; Pennington on Pronunciation, 810; Cross's Guide, 1022; Green's Philosophy up to Pericles, from Socrates to the Coming of Christ, 1018
 Greenhow's History of Oregon, 1013
 Greenland and Iceland, Domestic Scenes in, 174
 Greenwood's Tree-lifter, 193
 Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies, 821
 Greta Green, Chronicles of, by Hutchinson, 61
 Grisdals (Halm's), by Q. E. D., 153
 Guide Books: Bourne's Tenby, 61; Guide to Emigrants, 168; Stockholder's Indly Fine Art Exhibition, 1148; Cophen's Central Europe, 646; for Gibraltar—Hemingsway's North Wales—Isle of Wight—Excursions in the Vicinity of London—Pictorial Guide to Greenwich, 646; O'Flanagan's Blackwater—Gallimani's New Paris, 752
 Gully and Denham's Journals, 36
 Hackett's Plutarch, 1172
 Hahn-Hahn (Countess), Oriental Letters, 893
 Halliwell's Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words, 1046
 Halsted's Richard the Third, 707, 728 [see Shakspeare]
 Hamilton's Dictionary of Musical Terms, 198
 Hankinson's Poems and Sermons, 1112
 Harrington on the Rite of Consecration, 1092
- Harris's Highlands of Æthiopia, 11, 32 [see also p. 65]
 Hartley's (Mrs.) Claudine Mignot, 475
 Haslam's Perran-Zabuloe, 1063
 Hastings's Consumption treated with Naphtha, 609
 Haughton on Teaching Classics, 1172
 Haverty's Wanderings in Spain, 266
 Hawes's Sketches of the Reformation, 1135
 Hawthorndale Village Revisited, 645
 Hay's (J. H.) Western Barbary, 494, 521
 Haydon's Lectures on Painting and Design, 1025
 Hazlitt's Holiday Library, 1197
 Hebrew Writers, Selections from, 86
 Hedderwick's Poems, 1116
 Héritière, by Empis, 1019
 Heimskringla, The, by S. Laing, 213, 241
 Hengstenberg's Egypt and the Books of Moses (with fourteen woodcuts) 147; (with six woodcuts) 171; (with ten woodcuts) 288
 Herod the Great, by Ruckert, 942
 Herwegh's Switzerland, 711; Poems, 789 [see also 63, 140, 158]; and King of Prussia, 140, 158
 Heugh on Religion in Geneva and Belgium, 574
 High Life in New York, by Jonathan Slick, 661
 Hildebrand, 549
 Hill's Fifty Days on Board a Slave Ship, 194
 Hill's Prospects of Penny Postage, 110 [see Penny]
 Hillard's Relation of the Poet to his Age, 219
 Hints to Freshmen at Oxford, 169
 Historic Fancies, by Hon. G. S. Smythe, 708
 Hocken on Ophthalmic Medicine, 500
 Hodges' Vision of Julian, 133
 Hodgkinson's Australia, 1195
 Hodgson's Northern Africa, 1197
 Hoel Morvan, by W. S. Browning, 549
 Hoffman's (Mrs.) Emily's Reward, 1046
 Hoga's Eldad and Medad, 111
 Holland, History of, by Mrs. Davies, 589
 Holland on Diseases of Lungs, 573
 Holyoake's Practical Grammar, 826
 Honour, 174
 Hood's Magazine, 13; Letter from a 'Subscriber,' 252; Lay of a Labourer, 1005
 Hoole's Narrative of Mission to S. India, 549
 Hopkins's Geology and Magnetism, 295
 Hornblower's (Mrs.) Poems, 316
 Horne's New Spirit of the Age, 263, 291
 Horse-shoe Nails, by Minor Hugo, 500
 Hosking on Bridges, 77
 Houston's Texas, 768
 Howitt's (M) H—Family, by Bremer, 645; My Uncle, the Clockmaker, 1046; Speckter's Picture and Verse-book, 133; Bremer's Diary, and Strife and Peace, 81
 Howitt's (W.) German Experiences, 544
 — Jack of the Mill, 133
 Human Nature, 450
 Hunt's Life of Sir Hugh Palliser, 642
 Hunter's New Illustrations of Shakespeare, 1086 [see Shakespeare]
 Huntington's Poems, 7
 Hussey's Bible, 1092
 Hutchinson's Chronicles of Greta Green, 61
 Hyam's Candidate for Favour, 1021
 Hydrophaty, by Dr. E. Johnson, 154; Weiss, 154; in France, 188
 Hydrostatic Telescope, 1147 [see Telescope]
 Illustrations of the Law of Kindness, by Rev. G. Montgomery, 1144
 Ince's English History, 1173
 India, British, by C. E. de Warren, 806
 — History of Empire in, by Thorndon, 506
 Intermittent in Towns, Chadwick's Report, 56
 Investigation of Circular Plane Surfaces, 1045
 Invisible Universe Disclosed, by Johnson, 771
 Ireland: Census of Population in 1841, 29; Historical and Statistical, by Smith—Irish Revolution, by Keon—Cry from, before and after Union, by R. M. Martin—People's History of, as a Kingdom and a Colony—The Two Nations Contrasted—A Visit to the Wild West, 220; by J. Venedy, 244; its Rulers since 1829, 332, 908; Outlines of History of, 405; Tour in, by Dr. J. Johnson, 449; Fraser's Handbook to, 476; History of, by Smiles, 500; Destruction of Antiquities in, by J. O. W., 507; Industrial Resources, by Dr. Kane, 619; Ireland and the Irish, Impressions of, 1013
 Irish Archaeological Society: Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, trans. by Donovan, 1043
 Italian School Book: Parnaso Italiano, 380
 Jack of the Mill, by Howitt, 133
 James of the Hill, by Cameron, 133
 Jameson's (Mrs.) Spanish School of Painters, 340; Dutch Landscape Painters, 385; Companion to Private Galleries, 698, 716, 738
 Jameson's (Mrs.) Washington Allston, 15, 39
 Jaques's History of Junius, 128
 Jarves's Scenes in Sandwich Islands, 378
 Jesse's Life of Beau Brummell, 339
 Jesse's Scenes of Country Life, 333
 — Summer Day at Windsor, 787, 808
- Jesuits, their Mission to America, by M. Bach, 749
 John Manesty, by Maginn, 810
 Johnes on Human Race, 1172
 Johnson's Hydropathy, 154
 Johnson's Invisible Universe Disclosed, 771
 Johnson's (Dr. James) Tour in Ireland, 449
 Johnston's Travels in Southern Abyssinia, 690
 Jones's Mortality Tables, 380
 Jones's Studies of Sensation and Event, 335
 Jukes's Way which some call Heresy, 198
 Junius, History of, by Jaques, 128
 Kane's Industrial Resources of Ireland, 619
 Keane's Alice, 356
 Keith's Land of Israel, 245
 Kendall's Texan Santa Fé Expedition, 351, 400, 425
 Kennish's Mona's Isle, 732
 Keon's Irish Revolution, 220
 Kelly's Sabbath Readings, 87
 Kerigan on Eclipses, 732
 King Alfred, by F. Fitchett, 590
 King's (Lord) Speeches, &c., by Lord Portescue, 445
 Knight's Mediaeval Architecture of Italy, 716
 Knight's Pictorial Museum, 174; Shakspeare, 1137; Weekly Volume, 479, 751
 Kohl's England and Wales, 58, 575
 — Scotland, 353, 403
 Kordofan, Travels in, by Pallme, 639
 Kur-ân, Lane's Selections from, 218
 Labama's History of Invasion of Russia, 174
 Lace, De Condé's Art of Making, 998
 Laing's Prize Essay, 793
 Laing's Trans. of Heimskringla of Sturleson, 213, 241
 Laird de Dumby, by Dumas, 1019
 Land of Israel, by Dr. Keith, 245
 — Surveying, Art of, by Gusted, 715
 Lang on Mesmerism, 596 [see Mesmerism]
 Larcher's Herodotus, edit. by Cooley, 130
 Last of my Love, 1021
 Latin School Books: Selecta e Poetis Latinis, 87; Krabb's Guide to Writing, 134; Beard's made Easy, 1021; Reddall's Synonyms and Phrases—Pycroft's Grammar Practice, 1022; Haughton on Teaching Classics, 1172
 Launcelot of the Lake, by Riethmüller, 30
 Lawrence on Life Assurance, 669
 Lawyers in Love, 1197
 Lays of the Heart, by Brock, 1092
 Leaves from Book of Nature, 61
 Lee's (Mrs.) Natural History, 752
 Lee's Botany of Malvern Hills, 174
 Leech's Thirty Years from Home, 133
 Lefevre (Sir George) on Thermal Comfort, 427
 Leigh's (Lord) Walks in the Country, 998
 Leslie's Life of Constable, 101
 Letters to Friends at Home, 353, 1066
 Life, a Romance, by * * *, 475
 Life, &c., by S. S. S., 475
 Life Contingencies, by Farrer, 714
 Life in a Sick Room, 10
 Long's (Lady) Sir Roland Ashton, 771
 Longfellow's Voices of the Night—Spanish Student, 7
 Lordon's Colloquies, 669
 Lotteries, 140
 Loudon's (Mrs.) Glimpses of Nature, 61
 Loudon (Mrs.), Letters from, 140, 276
 Love and Jealousy, 198
 Lowell's Poems, 727
 Lucilla Hartley, 574
 Luristan and Arabistan, by Baron de Bode, 1166
 Lycian Expedition, [see Fellows]
 Lyon's History of St. Andrew's, 127
 Lytton's (Lady Bulwer) Memoirs of a Muscovite, 475
 Lytton (Sir E. Bulwer), 18; Poems of Schiller, 285, 320
 Mabonogin, by Lady C. Guest, Dream of Rhonabwy, Pwyll Prince of Dyfed, 79
 Mackay's Demba, 427
 Macpherson's Edward the First, 752
 Maginn's John Manesty, 810
 Mahon's (Lord) England from Peace of Utrecht, 469, 490
 Maid of Honour, 1069
 Maid of Orleans, by Peter, 30
 Maitland's Dark Ages, 615
 Malaria, as a Source of Fever in Warm Climates, by Dr. M. William, 830
 Malmesbury (Earl of) Correspondence, 747
 Manchester Athenæum, 924
 Mangle's Serious Dissuasions from Popery, 198
 Mann's Report of Massachusetts Board of Education, 447, 473 [see Education]
 Manzoni's Opere Complete, 427
 — The Betrothed Lovers, 1197
 Marcell's (Mrs.) Lessons on Animals, 174
 Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, by Dr. M'Cormac, 475
 Margaret, by Rev. C. B. Taylor, 198
 Marryat's Settlers in Canada, 840
 Martelli, 30
 Marten, John, History of, by Mrs. Sherwood, 751
 Martin Chuzzlewit, by Dickens, 605

Mozart, 778, 885; Mr. F. Bally, 911, 907; M. B. B. 903; Captain Hall, 867, 922; Sig. Camerotto, 86; Thackay, 857; Mr. N. Dunn, 903; Mr. Greenleaf, 900; Mr. Overy, 714, 902; Rev. H. Taylor, M. Rugeley, Mrs. E. Siddons, 973, 1002; Midlle. Von Goeckel, Jacquemont, 1002; M. Laisney, 1025; Mrs. Holland, W. Grievie, 1049; Mr. Gattie, 1073; Sir Augustus Calverly, 1097; Madlle. Pauline, 1119; Mr. Corboud—M. Cecile. M. Kryloff, 1175; Miss Clara Webster, 1179.

Observations in Europe, by Durbin, 793

Observations of a Young Person in Paris, 86

Old Church Clock, The, by Parkinson, 548

Old Lower House, The, 246

Opie's Father and Daughter, 111

Oregon, History of, by Greenwood, 1013

Oregon Territory, Hist. of, by Dunn, 1113

Organist to Christ's Hospital, 249, 275, 323, 341, 364, 461

Oriental Letters, by Countess Hahn-Hahn, 893

Oriental Translation Committee.—History of Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain, trans. by Gayangos, 55; The Dabistan, translated by Shea and Troyer, 371

ORIGINAL POETRY: The Hope of the Artists, by Frances Brown, 62; The Third Thought Due, by Joseph Gostick, 174; Pensées, by T. Westwood, 367; The Ancient Tombs, by Frances Brown, 309; The Motion of the Earth, by A. L. 320; The Song of the May Fashions, by M. W. S., 405; The Flowers of May, by Frances Brown, 427; Freiligrath's Song of the German Weaver, translated by Mary Howitt, 476; The Song of Summer, by Frances Brown, 622; Vainly ye Call, by Theodora Garrow, 694; On the Death of the Poet Campbell, 694; The Bright Hours of Memory, by Frances Brown, 1099

Orleans (Duchess of), Letters of, 493, 523

Ormerod's Tracts, 313

Orphan of Waterloo, by Blackford, 693

Otto's Travels in Cuba, 524

Oucherlton's Chinese War, 193

Outlines of Botany, Graham's, 1116

Outline of various Social Systems, 645

Overs' Evenings of a Working Man, 714; Death, 950

Overbeck's Picture, Account of, 86

Owen on Invertebrate Animals, 173

—— on Skeleton of Gigantic Sloth, 825

Paglar's Auction of Caps, 1092

Painters, Modern, 105, 132

Painting and Design. Lectures on, by Haydon, 1025

Palliser (Sir H.), Life of, by Hunt, 642

Pallmere's Travels in Kordofan, 639

Palm Leaves, by R. M. Milnes, 292

Paraphrase of Genesis, 1092

Parkerson's Gleaner, 198

Parkinson's Old Church Clock, 548

Parsons and Widows, 873

Parson's Dante's Inferno, 267

Partisan Corps, Simcoe's History of, 570

Pattmore's Poems, 727

Pearl of Perisian, by Alder, 380

Peagee, by Dodd, 174

Pemberton's Life, by Fox and Fowler, 109

Penitential Psalms, by Montagu, 714

Pennington on Pronunciation of Greek, 810

Penny Post, Hill on, 110; Returns, 437; Hill Testimonial, 155; Hill, Bust of, 654; Administration of Post Office, 475

Pensions, 718, 1096, 1119

People's Book, 450

Percy's Reliques, 451

Percy Society — Kerry Pastoral, ed. by Croker, 54; Thirteen Psalms, by John Croke — Old Ballads, illustrating the Great Frost — Historical Expatriation, by John Halle — Lord Mayor's Pageants — Honesty of the Age, by Barnaby Rudge, 639; Poem to the Memory of Colgreave, by Thompson, 630, 604; History of Reginald the King — The Keen of the South of Ireland, 639

Peregrine Pultney, 316

Pereira on Food and Diet, 544

Perran-Zabuloe, by Haslam, 1063

Pettigrew's Superstitions of Medicine, 107

Pettit's Geography, 1172

Philip Randolph, 878

Phillips's Memoir of Dr. Smith, 194

Photography — *Energiotype, New Process*, by Robert Hunt, 500; *Letter from Mr. Hunt*, 575; *Letter from J. D. 814*; British Association Report, 929; Sir J. Herschel's New Process, 954; Wood and Talbot Processes, 955

Physiology for Young Ladies, 473

Pickering's Proverbs for Acting, 13

Pictorial Notices of Van Dyck, by Carpenter, 1003

Picture Sales — Mr. Roberts's, 251; Briggs, Cox, and Durand Collections, 412; Mr. Seignior's, 434; Mr. Bazman's, 492, 506; Mr. Penrice's, 650

Piedmontese Envoy, The, by Gross, 548

Plastic Arts of Antiquity, by Schnaase, 349

Plutarch, Hackett on, 1172

Pocket-Books, 1069 [see Almanacs]

Poems, by a Little Girl, 427

Poetical Patchwork, by W. J. A., 451

Poetry of Common Life, with Preface by Arnold, 61

Poetry of Real Life, by Ellison, 1141

Don't Corner and Poets' Funerals, 622
Poet (Modern) and *Poetry*, by Beta, 270; by Sigma, 318; *History Suggestions*, by Beta, 337; *Modern Poet*, 381; Letter from Beta, 453; from Theta, 525
Polar Seas, Von Wrangell's Expedition, 473, 1174
Popular Flowers, 134
Port Phillip, Summer at, by Hon. R. D. Murray, 61
Port Wine, A Word or Two on, 427
Portans' (Mrs.) Facts and Fictions, 750
Powell's Blind Wife, 30
Pyander's Literary Extracts, 1197
Pyander's Poetical Works, 1116
Prairie, Gregg's Commerce of, 821
Preston House of Correction, Chaplain's Report, 1015
Prince of Wales's Library—The Primer, 134
Print (Ancient) in Belgium, 1072 [see 1096, 1118]
Prinsep on the Historical Results deducible from Discoveries in Afghanistan, 1197
Progress of Civilization, by T. Price, 1147; by I. G. Collins, 1174
Prospectus of Public Gallery of Art, in Dublin, 1048
Proverbs for Acting, by Pickering, 13
Russia, Political Progress of, by Smith, 771
Psychologist, by Thomas, 1092
Public and the Medical Profession, 1143
Pyramids, Scoles on Construction of, by J. P. Perrings, (with four woodcuts), 221; Dr. Wilde on (with a woodcut), 549; Perigal on, 933
Pyrenes, Rides in, by Miss Bunbury, 943
Travels of a North-German, 545
Rabelais, Works of, trans. 669
Railway—Prosser on Wooden, 43; Heaton on Locomotives, 114, 170, 432; Switch, 250; Railroad Bridge at Venice, 605; Reform Association, 41; Storey on Iron for, 42; Dodson on Hydraulic Traversing Frame for, 274; Gregory on Cuttings, 297, 321; Counsel on Amsterdam, 361; Porter on Railway Companies, 384; Galt on Reform, 432; Glynn on Axles, 400; Hosking on Cuttings, 602; W. Bridges on Wooden, 833; T. Birmingham on, 934; Gray on Versailles Accident, 957; Russell on Resistance of Trains, 958; Atmospheric, 300, 480, 533, 1022, 1053; Prussian School of, 796; New Motive Power, 814
Rambles of an Indian Official, by Sleeman, 1038
Rapport sur la Société Asiatique, par M. Mohl, 1197
Rebecca Nathan, 810
Recreation, 1143
Reformation, Sketches of the, by Rev. J. Haweis, 1135
Reformers before the Reformation, by Ullman, 897; by Bonnehose, 1135
Reid (Dr.) on Ventilation, 233
Reid's (Mrs.) Plea for Woman, 189, 215 [see also p. 271]
Religion in Geneva and Belgium, by Heugh, 574
Remedies Suggested, 1173
Revolutions, Insurrections, and Conspiracies of Europe, by Dr. Taylor, 542
Rhoda, 14
Rhymes for Royal Nursery, 1021
Richard the Third, Beale on, 197, Miss Halsted on, 707, 728 [see Shakespeare]
Richardson's Geology, 198, 380
Richelieu in Love, 311
Ridge's Glossology, 752
Riethmüller's Launcelot of the Lake, 30
Robber's Cave, The, 30
Robberds's Memoir of Taylor, 53, 83
Roberts's Essays and Poems, 14
Roberts's Life of the Duke of Monmouth, 1109, 1139
Rogerson's Wandering Angel, 1069
Romans, (St. Paul's Epistle), transl. by Cooper, 1046
Rome, Niebuhr's History, by Schmitz, 572
House of Tistelen, by Carlen, 405
Rosse, Earl of [see Telescope]
Rowcroft's Man without a Profession, 467
Rückert's Herod the Great, 942
Russia, Captivity in, by Niemcewicz, 1016; Labaune's Hist. of Invasion, 174; European, Blasius's Travels in, 685; Revelations of, 869, 921
Russian Political Arithmetic, 998
Russian's Reply to De Custine's Russia, 265
Sabbath Companion, by Rev. T. Dale, 197
St. Andrew's, History of, by Lyon, 127
St. Lucia, by Breen, 843
St. Patrick's Purgatory, by T. Wright, 82
St. Stephen Harding, Life of, 356
St. Stephen, St. Richard, St. Augustine, St. Wulstan, St. William, Lives of, 771
Sand's (George) Mosaic Workers—La Comtesse de Rudolstadt, 1168
Sandwich Islands, Jarves's Scenes in, 378
—The, by Simpson, 173
Literature of, 205
Schefer's Divine Comedy in Rome, 1092
Schiller's Poems, by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 285 [see also p. 320]
—by J. H. Merivale, 285
Schlegel on Serpents, by Trail, 805
Schlosser's 18th Century, trans. by Davidson, 13
Schlosser's Plastic Arts of Antiquity, 349

Scinde, British Troops in, by Dr. Bulst, 193
Scotland, Church of, by Stephen, 127
—History of, by Tytler, 165
—by Kohl, 353, 403
Scott's (Prof.) Arithmetic and Algebra, 732
Scott on Cataract, 87
Searle on Tonic System, 549
Secret Passion, The, 110
Selby's Forest Trees, 193
Self Sacrifice, 500
Selkirk's Recollections of Ceylon, 103
Septuagint in English, by Sir L. E. L. Brenton, 821
Sequel to Don Juan, 14
Sermons, by Wilberforce, Tholuck, and Gibson, 877
Serpents, Schlegel on, by Trail, 805
Settlers in Canada, by Capt. Marryat, 816
Sévin (De), Letters of, ed. by Madame Tastu, 61
Shakespeare—Shakespeare Society, Alvey Papers, by Collier, 95; Talbot's Jests, by Halliwell, 568, 594; Latin Drama on the Subject of Richard the Third, 66; *Shakespeare and Lord Southampton*, 133; *Shakespeare, Life of*, by Collier, 190; Dyce's Remarks on Collier's and Knight's Editions, 475; Meeting of Society, 400; Sale of 'Venus and Adonis,' 551; *Shakespeare's Jew*, 605; *Characters in his Life*, 11; 647, 679, 685; Beale on Richard the Third, 197; Halsted's Richard the Third, 707, 728; What does Hamlet mean? by T. Wade, 713; Hunter's new Illustrations, 1086; *Characters in 'Much Ado about Nothing'*, Beatrice and Benedick at War, 734; Converted, 754, 775; Monument to Mrs. Hall, 857, 926; Manuscript of Henry the Sixth, 1049; Knight's Edition, 1137
Shelley's (Mrs.) Rambles in Germany and Italy, 725
Sheppard on Insanity, 198, 549
Sherwood's (Mrs.) John Martin, 751
Shoreham Harbour, Report by Prichard, 134
Short Lectures on Scripture Doctrines, 500
Short's What is Christianity? 87
Sierra Leone, by Clarke, 751
Silent Love, by Wilson, 524
Simcoe's History of Partisan Corps, 570
Simpson on Sandwich Islands, 173
Sir Rowland Ashton, by Lady C. Long, 771
Skene's Isles of Greece, 87
Slave Ship, Fifty Days on Board of, by Hill, 194
Sleeman's Rambles of an Indian Official, 1038
Smibert's The Condé's Wife, 30
Smiles's History of Ireland, 500
Smith's Adventures of Mr. Ledbury, 61
Smith's Ireland, Historical and Statistical, 220
Smith, Memoirs of, by Phillips, 194
Smith on Forest Trees, 196
Smith on Scrofula, 524
Smoking, Art of, 872
Smyth's Cycle of Celestial Objects, 1016
Smyth's Pathology, 1173
Smythe's Historic Fancies, 708
SOCIETIES: [The more important Papers only are referred to.]
Ashmolean—Daubeny on Natural History of Spain, 461 [see also pp. 601, 619]; Twiss on Salmon and Eels, 579
Asiatic—42, 69; Percussion on Cave Temples of India, 137; Wilson on Festivals of Hindis, 177; On Sheep, 225; Royle on Mustard-tree of Scripture, 273; Oriental MSS. at Eton, 273; Anniversary Meeting, 400; Royle on Hyaow, 716; Cullen on Formation of Museums, 1073
Astronomical—Smith on Fixed Stars—Chevallier on Time Watchcase, 18; Smyth on large Spectra, 137; 135; Herschel on Revision of Southern Constellations—Letter from Professor Bessel to Sir J. Herschel, 361; Letter from Mr. Crowe, 361, 503; Maclean on the Herschel Obelisk at Cape of Good Hope—Fife on Clocks in Observatories, 457; 503; Nasmyth on Telescopic Appearance of Moon, 626
Botanical—139, 273, 362, 435, 578, 779, 1003, 1149
British Archaeological—175; Canterbury Meeting, 826, 852
Entomological—178, 250, 553, 797, 1120
Ethnological—554, 622, 1199, 1201 [see also pp. 978, 979, 980]
Geographical, 42; Christopher's Explorations in Africa—Letter from Macao, 80; Wheelwright on Isthmus of Panama, 175; Letter from Schomburgk—Warrington's Account of Tripoli, 201; De Wrede's Excursion into Hadramaut, 249; Stuart on Hume River, Australia—Grey on Australian Dialects, 250; Robinson on Town of Carmen, 996; Dr. Forbes's Journal, 384; 457; Anniversary Meeting, 529; Frome's Journey to Lake Torrens, 577; Schomburgk's Arrival—Middendorff's Expedition in Northern Siberia, 601; Communications from Messrs. Haines, Brockman, Ruston, 1849; De Khanikoff on Tanghi-Daria, 1059; Lieut. Selby's Ascent of Kurun, 1097; Schomburgk's route from Parana, 1148, 1200
French Societies:—Academy of Sciences—18, 43, 67, 91, 116, 140, 157, 180, 205, 228, 252, 272, 276, 304, 364, 436, 461, 485, 500, 534, 557, 581, 605, 629, 653, 676, 704, 739, 782, 798, 814, 838, 900, 986, 927, 974, 1005, 1028, 1077, 1090, 1123, 1153, 1202—*Academy of Fine Arts*—41, 636, 936—*Academy of Inscriptions*—41, 740, 778—*Academy of Moral and Political Sciences*—136—*Annual General Meeting of the Fine Academies*—456—*Geological Society*—715, 611
Geological—Charlesworth on Crags at Folkestone—Beckett and Ick on Fossil Forest near Wolverhampton—Williams on Trap-rock at Beadon Hill, 42; Bell on Fossils from Atherfield, 80; Daubeny and Widdington on Phosphorite in Estremadura, 80 [see also pp. 481, 819]; Lyell on Cretaceous Strata of New Jersey, 60; Simms on life of Wight—The Crutator on Greensand Fossils—On Fossils from Southern India—Murchison and De Verneuil on Peranian System, 137; Simms on Blechning Tunnel—Portlock

SOCIETIES—continued.
on Limestones of Corfu—Dawson on Sternberg's *Reptiles*—Fossil Crustacean, 301; Sharpe on Geology of North Wales—Spratt's Fossils from Malta, 207; Hyres on Action of Glaciers at Porth Treddyn—Harkness on Fossils in Boulder Clay—Rees on Fluoric Acid in recent Bones—Spratt on Geology of Synnove—Egerton on Remains of Fishes found in Pondicherry Beds—Warburton on Septaria at New Cross, 353; Hopkins's Fossils from Bagin 16—Fenton on Strata in Isle of Wight—Hobson and Forbes on Lower Greensand—Egerton on Mouth of a Hybodus—On the Neocomian, 431; Brown on Geology of Cape Breton—Lyell on Anthracite of Massachusetts, 462; Middleton on Florin in Bones—Trimmer on Cliffs of Northern Drift in Norfolk—Smith on Tertiary Deposits in Spain—Egerton on Fossil Ray and Fish—Strickland on Ammonites, 636; Hamilton on Geology of Tuscany, 1040; Smith on Geology of Gibraltar, 1159
Horticultural—83, 250, 297, 362; Anniversary Meeting, 431, 438, 553, 625, 640, 778, 131, 1050, 1149
Institute of British Architects [see also Architecture]—Higgins on St. Stephens, Vienna, 42 [see also pp. 207, 227]; Brömer on Bridge at Glessen, 99; Scoles on Pyramids at Abou-Ronah, 138 [see Pyramids]; Cathedralwood on Central America, 178; Willis on Nomenclature of Middle Ages, 223; Parker on Hampton Court Bridge; Fenton on Elmwood Church, 273; House on Prisoners, 362; Smith on Magnesian Limestones, 457, 532; Almay on Etrurian Antiquities, 562; Granville on Contrivances of Greeks in Building, 577; Wilson on Church at Assisi, 1148; Mr. Scoles on the Monuments in the Valley of Jehosophat, 1176
Institution of Civil Engineers—Storey on Iron in Railway Bridges—Hemans on Lattice-work Bridges, 421; Annual Meeting, 60; Albano's Water-wheel—Carmichael's Water Meter—Roth's Automaton Calculator, 139; Grantham on the Liverpool Screw, 177, 301 [see also pp. 303, 526]; Syme on Bridge over Whitladder, 235; Nash's New Girder—Timperley on Wallington Bridge, 226; Remison on Pont de Hovey—Harbour of Potteny Town—Brenner on Casks for building Sea Walls, 250; Hay on Formation of Town Lands at Musselburgh—Dodson on Hydraulic Traversing-frame—Tomson on Land-slip, 274; Gregory on Railway Cuttings and Embankments, 297, 321; Counsel on Railway from Amsterdam to Rotterdam, 361; Montrose Steam-engine for Pile-driving, 362; Glynn on Railway Axles—Grissell on Nelson Column Scaffolding—Journet on Scaffolding—Colthurst on Glasgow Chimney, 608; Fairbairn on Ores of Samakoff, 409; on Damascus Steel, 431; Leslie on Dock Gates at Montrose Harbour, 432; Ramsay on Atmospheric Railway, 460, 553; Minutes of Proceedings, 478; Croil on Coal-ties—Bradford on Fire—Murray on Combustion of Coal, 578; Murray on Lighthouse at Sunderland—Hosking on Deep Cuttings—Brenner on Piers of Soriet Harbour, 602; Award of Medals, 1066
Linnean—89, 178, 250, 273, 297, 363, 460, 578, 649, 1030, 1120, 1149, 1201
Microscopical—89, 178, 297, 364, 543, 650, 1003, 1149, 1201
Oxford Architectural—602
Royal Academy—Wilmot on Luminous Spot in Sea, 69; Balist 21, 209; Napier on Rise and Fall in Sea, Matter—Davy on Animal Heat, 321; Newbold on Temperature of Springs of India—Raney on Motion of Eap, 361; Owen on Belemnites—Sabine's Contributions to Terrestrial Magnetism, 552; Joule on Rarefaction of Air, 608; Anniversary, 1120
Royal Institution—Paraday on Electric Conduction, 90; Brande on Fermentation, 113; Owen on the Wingless Birds of New Zealand, 136 [see also pp. 639, 650]; Grove on Electricity as a Mot. Power, 156; Scott on Being, 178; Forbes on Submarine Researches, 202; Powers on Sugar, 226; Coffman on Mechanics of Agriculture, 226; Cowper on Signals, 274; Phillips on Mould Hills, 298; Gage on Sliding Rule, 321; Solly on Chemistry of Vegetation, 364; Miller on Electrical Decomposition, 409; Carpenter on Microscope, 432; Harlow on Penny Pat, 454; Sidney on Diseases of Wheat, 461; Ogilby's Application of Geology to Land-drainage, 529; Daubeny on Subsistence of Living Beings—Paraday on Microscope, 432
Society of Arts—on Street-cleaning, 45, 226; Ross on Hygrometer—Heaton on Locomotives, 418; Carmichael, 135; Heaton on Railway Carriages, 179; Hetch on a Glass Feeding-siphon—Ella's Weighing Machine—Robson's Signal Light, 226; Forester's Marine Engine—Wright's Barometer—Edgew's Water Meter—Paper-hangings, 274; Lattor on Steam—Wroughton's Self-acting Glass Ventilator, 322; Parby on Breakwater at Pina—Sholl's Barrel-lives, 362; On Railways—Galt on Railway Reform—Robinson's Drying Machine, 432; Bess, 401; Hutchinson's Pneumatic Apparatus, 353; Milton on Honey, 1050, 1074; Davidson on Cleaning Casks, 1150; Higgs on London Sewers, 1121; Walter on Kamptulicon—Hydraulic Ram, 1149
Statistical—Fletcher on the Metropolis, 177, 373; Hallam on Irish Census—Porter on Railway Companies, 364—Guy on Influence of Employments on Health, 430; 578; Balfour on Sickness and Mortality, 1074; Guy on Duration of Lives of Peers, 1176
Society of Antiquaries—1119, 1134, 1179, 1202
Syria-Egyptian—803, 1119
BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—Meeting of Geologists at Cambridge, 204
President's Report, 82; Meeting of General Committee, 82; Report of Council, 82; President's Address, 90; Grants and Recommendations, 90; Meteorological Observations at Lyverna—Goodman on Light, Heat, &c.—Young on Probabilities. On Diverging Series—Hodgkinson on Rapid Bodies—Saline on Meteorology of Toronto and Quebec—Scripps on Magnetic Manipulation—Forbes on Glacier Ice, 200 [see Glacier]. The East of Russia on his Telescope, 90 [see Telescope]. Everett on Geological Operations of India—Barometer Pump—Hopkins on Rain in Ireland, 927; Hopkins on Barometer—Byrne on Proportional Compass, 927; Harris's Meteorological Observations—Graves, Report on Climate of Norway—Rankin on Temperature of Deep Wells—Report of Committee of General Observations, 82; Report of Committee for Revising Nomenclature of Stars—Brewster on Crystals in Taper—On an Optical Phenomenon—On Colours in previous Opal—On White Ridge in Spar—Phillips on Rain—On Simultaneous Barometrical Registra-

SOCIETIES—continued.

tion—Howard on the Mean Year, 53. Sir J. Herschel on Actinometer—Robinson on Captive Balloons—Whitworth's Measuring Instrument, 534. Planetary and Lunar Observations at Greenwich, 574. Phillips on Annual Temperature at York—Scott Russell on Tides in Scotland—On Sound Waves—O'Brien on the Propagation of Waves—Rawson on Summation of Infinite Series—Whiston on the Position of Columns—Brewster on Butterflies—Hearts—Sylvester on Primal and Composite Numbers—Brewster on Accommodation of the Eye to Distances, 973. Forbes's Remarks on (with a diagram)—Brewster on Polarization of Light—Hamilton on Theory of Quaternions, 976.

Sec. B.—*Chemistry and Mineralogy*.—West on Mineral Springs of Yorkshire—Daubeny on Spanish Phosphoric—Hunt on Influence of Light on Plants, 501. Phillips's Discovery of Adulteration of Tobacco, 902. Tilley on Chemical Couplings of Zinc—Harcourt on Hydrogen Furnace—Matteucci on Nervous Force developed by Electricity—Joule on Specific Heat—Exley on Alternate Spheres of Attraction and Repulsion—On Limestone of Yorkshire, 928. Hunt on Energetics, 929; see Photography. Warrington on Guano, 929. Greenhouse's Air Duct—Bowling on Amalgamation of Ores, 954. Ibbotson's Electrotypes—Hunt on Chemical Compounds—Förchhammer on Fucoid Plants, with Liebig's remarks—Wood and Talbot's Photographic Processes—Musprat on Valerianic Acid—West on Heating by Steam—Rigg on Carbon in Animals—Lucas on Changes in Iron, 955.

Sec. C.—*Geology and Physical Geography*.—Report of Committee for Registering Earthquake Shocks in Scotland, 902; see Earthquakes. Mantell on Unio—Ansted on Mining Records—Ibbotson and Forbes on Cretaceous and Tertiary Systems—Isle of Wight—Oldham on Subterranean Temperature in Ireland, 902. Dean of York on Dr. Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise, 903; [see also paper from Mr. Cullimore, 921]. Carpenter on Shells—Ordinance Map of S. Wales and S. W. of England, 920. Charlesworth and Wood's Specimens—Agassiz on Fossil Fishes of London Clay—Owen on Australian Mammalia, 956. Rooke on Millstone Grit—Alsop on Toadstones—Eddy on Palæontology—Moore and Hancock on Palæozoic Rocks, 976. Kingston Fish River—Dean on Gold Occurs in Merionethshire—Batten on Glaciers, 977 [see Glacier].

Sec. D.—*Zoology and Botany*.—Blackwell on Birds at Llanrwst—Hogg on Ornithology of England—Allen on Eggs of Birds—Strickland on Vitality of Seeds—Peach on Marine Zoology of Cornwall, 883. Featherstonhaugh on Effects of Cataracts on Rivers, 901. Macconchie on Norfolk Island, 905, 957. Portlock on Marine Zoology of Corfu and Ionian Isles—Alder on Molluscs—Nodding on Molluscs—Report of Dredging Committee for 1844—Goschur on Crustacea, 930. Meynell on Fishes of Yorkshire, 931. Schomburgk on New Guinea, 931, 978. Bainton on Southern British Plants—Allison Ferns, 931. Gould on Partridges of America—Allen on Birds of Yorkshire—Allman on *Actea Viridis*—On a Zoophyte—On Lichenaria, 956. Forbes on some New Animals, 957. Thomson's Additions to Fauna of Ireland, 977. Forbes on Sertularian Zoophytes—Carpenter on Shells—Goadby's Preparations—Laycock on Periodicity—West on Sclerotic Plates in Fishes—Blackwell on Arachnids, 978.

Sec. E.—*Medicine*.—Erichsen on Asphyxia—Heming on Disease of Tongue, 955. Peretti on Bitter Principle of some Vegetables—Hodgkin on Abyssinian Tape Worm, 951. Laycock on Reflex Functions of Brain—Fowler on a Mite, 952. Kemp on Functions of Bile—Blake on Physiological Action of Medicines, 960.

Sec. F.—*Statistics*.—Porter on Mining Districts of France, 883. Felkin's Visit to St. Etienne—Mrs. Gilbert on Agricultural Schools—Sykes on Mortality in Calcutta, 854. Cooper's work on Statistics of Malton—Drury on Agricultural Labourers—Felkin on Statistics of Hosiery, 952. Thurnham on Statistics of Insanity—Sykes on Lunatic Asylums at Bengal—Bainbridge on Union of Agricultural Schools, 953. Macrone on Statistics of Norfolk Island, 905, 957. Sykes on Statistics of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, 957. Gilbert on Industrial Schools—Clemmings on Statistics of Mary-le-bone Infirmary, 180. Laycock on Sanitary Condition of Towns, 952, 960.

Sec. G.—*Mechanical Science*.—Russell on Committee of Forms of Ships, 884. Bowness on Drawing Coals from Pits without Ropes—Fairbairn's Report of Fuel Committee—Bridges on Wooden Railways, 933 [see Railway]. Littlefield's Apparatus for Use of Blind, 953. Bateman on Collection of Water—Birmingham on Canals and Railways, 954. Gray on Versailles Railway Accident—Scoresby on Steam Navigation—Hawkins on Mobile and Grenier Mobile—Hawkins on Artificial Light, 957. Paxton on Great Fountain at Chatsworth—Russell on Resistance of Railway Trains, 958. Morris on Plan of a Railway—Hawkins on Mobile and Grenier Furnace-grate—Nasmyth's Steam Pile-driver—Buchanan's Apparatus for Locking Carriages—Gray and Lucas on Iron Bars—Slope on Filtration of Water, 960.

Somerset's (Duke of) Properties of Ellipse, 669. Southey's Life of Dr. Bell, 955, 993. Spain and the Spaniards, by Widdrington, 819. Spalding Club—Gordon's Short Abridgement of Britaine's Distemper, 814; Father Blakhal's Brief Narrative, 917.

Spanish School of Painting, by Mrs. Jameson, 340, 737. Spanish Student, The, by Longfellow, 7. Speckter's Picture and Verse Book by M. Howitt, 133. Speed's Land Measurer's Ready Reckoner, 87. Spicer's Night Voices, 1143. Sproule on Agriculture, 174. Stafford, Garner's History of, 288. Stafford on Diseases of Spine, 646. Stanley's Life of Arnold, 1168, 1194. Star of Attégéhi, by Frances Brown, 963. Star of Court, by Miss Bunbury, 1144. Statues, English, [see Monuments]. Statues, Foreign—De Dornbasle, 41; Molière, 41, 88, 113, 116; Froissart, 757; Cheverus, 756; Dumont d'Urville, 756, 1002, 1048; Goethe, 773; Laplace, 857; Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, 812; Cassini—Faßl, 830, 856; Duquesne, 891; Duke of Orleans—William the Taciturn—William the Conqueror, 1048; Charles Frederick, 1148.

Steam Engines, Cornish, Wicksteed's, (plates), 241. Steam Vessels, 201, 205; Ventilation, 252, 389. Stephen's Hist. of Church of Scotland, 127. Steadley's (Prof.) Letter on Centigrade Thermometer, 670; Reply to, 701.

Stewart's Hindú Priestess, 86. Stoddard and Conolly, [see Wolf]. Strange Planet, The, 810. Strauss (Professor), Opinions of, 524. Stuart, Mary, Buckingham's Memoirs of, 35.

Studies of Sensation and Event, by Jones, 335.

Stuttner's Friend, by Wright, 87.

Stuttger Literary Union, Publications of, 419; Travels of Leo von Rozmital, 1037.

Sue's Matilda, the Mysteries of Paris, 374.

Summerly, Felix: Home Treasury—Chevy Chase, 174.—Second Series of Bible Events; Puck's Reports to Oberon, 793.

Swedenborg's Animal Kingdom, Wilkinson, 61.

Sydney Morgom, 574.

Symbols, Book of, 1092.

Syrians, The Modern, 764.

Tales, by a Barrister, 316.

Tales of a Lay-Brother, 543.

Taylor's Margaret, 198.

Tractarianism not of God, 1046.

Taylor's Diurnal Register, 174.

Taylor's (Dr.) Revolutions of Europe, 512.

Factories and Factory System, 991.

History of Christianity, 198.

Taylor of Norwich, Memoir of, by Robberds, 53, 83.

Tehuantepec, Survey of, 998.

Telescope, Lord Rosse's, 41, 857, 900, 906, 1048, 1144, 1147.

Ten Thousand Greeks, Travels in Track of, by Ainsworth, 992.

Texas Santa Fé Expedition, by Kendall, 351, 400, 425.

Texas, by Mrs. Houston, 768.

Texturium Antiquorum, by Yates, 597.

THEATRES:

Adelphi—Christmas Carol, 157. Don César de Bazan, 951.

Covent Garden—Jallier's Promenade Concerts, 20, 180. Harlequin Crochets, 1291.

Derry Lane—Valentine and Orson, 19. Richard the Third: Mr. C. Keane, 91, 157. Beauty of Ghent: Fleury, Hoquet Vestris, 179. William Tell: Duprez, 228. The Favourite: Duprez, 229. Lady Macbeth's Debts: La Polka, Mdlle. Louise and M. Montessu's debts, 341. Semiramide: Miss Edwards's debts, 364. Norma: Miss Edwards's debts, 388. Don Giovanni—Zampa: Cerito's return, 425. Il Matrimonio—La Vivandière, 507. Lucia—Lucia: Mdlle. Elsler—Costa's 'Don Carlos', 560, 603, 673. Moriani's debts, 628. Zélie—Otello: Mario, Farnasari, Corelli, 625. Anna Bolena: Moriani, Rosetti's debts, 652. Paysanne Grande Dame, 717. Gazza Ladra: Moriani's Gennaro, 718. Fanny Elsler's Emergence, 720. Don Pasquale, 730. Corrado d'Altamura—Close of Season, 737.

Lyceum—116. Forty Thieves, 341. Martin Chuzzlewit, 635. Aladdin Burlesque, 720. Seven Castles of the Passions, 911. Home Again, 1125. The Climes, 1209.

Mr. Kemble's Readings, 436. King John, 479. Second Series, 625. Princess's Theatre—Luceria Borgia—Magic Mirror, 29. Mrs. Wood, 60, 180. Rossini's 'Otello', Allen, 275. Cherry and Fair Star, 341. Cerito's Diamonds: Madame Tullion's debt, 536. Miss Austin's debts, 'L'Elisir', 691, 629. Aladdin, 633. Don César de Bazan, 951. The Syren, 951. Mdlle. Nau, 1005. Enchanted Bell, 1052. Balie's 'Les Femmes de Paris', 1074. Mdlle. Miss Candide's debt, 1074.

Salter's Wells—Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps's Address, 478. Opening of Season, 507. Mr. Phelps's Acting, 625. Hamlet, 718. The Bridal, 762. King John, 838. Riches, 1032, 1078.

St. James's Theatre—French Play—La Famille Improvisée: M. Baroulet—L'Amourier du Régiment—Brumet le Fils: Achard, 91. Farnelli: Achard, 113. L'Herrie's debt, 157. La Famille du Fumiste—Le Commis et la Grizzette: Achard, 204. Trianon: Achard, 228. Mdlle. Plessey—Les Démonstrations de St. Cyr—Le Jour d'Orange—La Marquise de Senneterre, 461. Plessey's 'Valerie', Le Portrait Vivant, 534. Close of Season, 676.

Theogny, 356.

Theresa, Maid of the Tyrol, by Thomas, 30.

Thimmi's Literature of Germany, 295.

Thirty Years from Home, by Leech, 133.

Tholuck's Sermons, 877.

Thomas's Psychologist, 1092.

Thomas's Theresa, 30.

Thornton's History of British Empire in India, 806.

History of China, 806.

Thorwaldsen's Statue of Byron, 333; Works at Munich, 385.

Thoughts on Habit and Discipline, 714.

Three Kingdoms, The, by Viscount d'Arincourt, 314.

Tieck's Blaubart, by Apel, 574.

Tooke's Life of Churchill, 520.

Towns (Large), Condition of, by Widd, 854.

Translation, Priority of, 1023.

Travers on Physiology of Inflammation, 771.

Travel-Lifter, The, by Col. Greenwood, 198.

Trego's Geography of Pennsylvania, 87.

Trollope's (Mrs.) Young Love, 1021.

True Stories from History of Church, 62.

Tucker's Argumentative Sermons, 450.

Tales of Camp and Cabinet, 793.

Tulk's Comparative Anatomy, 1173.

Tuscan Marcanna, Discoveries in, Letter from Mr. Dennis, 383.

Twiss's Life of Lord Eldon, 637, 663.

Tytler's History of Scotland, 165.

Tytler's Tales of the Great and Brave, 14.

Ullmann's Reformers before the Reformation, 897.

Useful Arts in Production of Food, 174.

Vale of Towey, by Beale, 810.

Vaughan's Witch of Endor, 1092.

Venedey's Ireland, 244.

Ventilation, Dr. Reid on, 238.

Vienna, Adair's Mission, 350, 422.

Letters from a Native, 807.

Chownitz's Mysteries of, 1170.

Village Carpenter, by Wray, 134.

Vizier Ali Khan, by Davis, 151.

Voice from North Africa, by Davis, 1090.

Voice from Palace Yard, 1021.

Volcanic v. Lunar Theory, 630; Letter from Prof. Daubeny, 653 [see also p. 676].

Volcanoes [see Earthquakes].

von Wessenbergh's False Science, 823.

Valcanian Architecture, 42, 202, 227; Letter from Lucius, 530 [see also Architecture].

Wade's What does Hamlet mean? 713.

Wagner's Comparative Anatomy, 1173.

Walker and Burgess on Westminster Bridge, 77 [see Westminster].

Walker's Euclid's Elements, 752.

Walker's Oculist's Vade Mecum, 451.

Wallace's Dissertation on True Age of World, 1046.

Walpole's (Horace) Letters to Sir H. Mann, 423.

Walpole's Reign of George the Third, 1189.

Wanderings in Highlands, by Maxwell, 110.

Spain, by Haverty, 266.

Warburton's Crescent and Cross, 1041, 1067.

Warner's (Capt.) Secret, 753 [see Explosions].

Washington Allston, 13, 39.

Waterson's Natural History, 692.

Watson's Geology, a Poem, 549.

Way to Paradise, by Zimmermann, 810.

Wedgwood on Geometrical Demonstrations, 1093.

Weiss on Hydropathy, 154.

Weld's Statistical Companion to Pocket-book, 451.

Weld on Condition of Large Towns, 884.

Wellington, Twelve Months in, by Wood, 168.

Westmacott's Pediment for Royal Exchange, 112.

Westminster Abbey, proposed Alterations in, with a woodcut, 756.

Westminster Bridge: Walker and Burgess's Report—Barry's Letter—Hosking's Treatise on Bridges, 77; Mr. Barry's Plan, 271; Report of Committee, 715.

Westwood's Beads from a Rosary, 167.

Whitley's Geology and Agriculture, 198.

Who is my Neighbour? 645.

Wickstead's Plates of Cornish Engines, 241.

Wilderer's Spain and the Spaniards, 819.

Wilberforce's Sermons, 877.

Wild Sports in Europe, Asia, and Africa, 240.

Widd (Dr.) on the Pyramids (with a woodcut), 358.

Widd (J. W.) on the Pyramids (with a woodcut), 540.

Wildfulness of Woman, 356.

Wilkinson's Egypt and Thebes, 107.

Willemet's St. George's Chapel, 737, 808.

Willich's Tithe Commutation Tables, 87.

Willis on Decrease of Disease, 1171.

Willoughby (Lady), Diary of, 471.

Wilson's Silent Love, 524.

Windsor, a Summer's Day at, by Jesse, 787, 808.

St. George's Chapel, by Willemet, 737, 808.

Wit Bought, by Peter Parley, 174.

Witch of Endor, by Vaughan, 1092.

Widd's (Dr.) Journal, 380, 406, 429; [see also, 65, 113, 155, 176, 177, 249, 339, 383, 407, 429, 501, 529, 551, 600, 624, 673, 714, 736, 777, 797, 949, 972, 1024, 1049, 1175].

Woman, an Enigma, 61.

Woman, Plea for, by Mrs. Hugo Reid, 189, 215 [see also p. 271].

Wood's Homeopathy Unmasked, 1046.

Wood's Tests of Time, 14.

Wood's Twelve Months in Wellington, 168.

Woodward on Points at Issue between Established Church and Board of Education in Ireland, 766.

Wordsworth's Sonnet on Rydal Railway, 952.

Wrangell's (Von) Expedition to Polar Seas, 473.

Wray's Village Carpenter's Remarks on Neale's Songs and Ballads, 134.

Wright's St. Patrick's Purgatory, 82.

Wright's Stuttner's Friend, 87.

Writing-Desk, The, 174.

Xanthian Marbles [see Follows].

Yates's Texturium Antiquorum, 397.

Yearsley on Aural Surgery, 549.

Young Love, by Mrs. Trollope, 1021.

Young's Researches in Numerical Equations, 61.

Young Widow, The, 732.

Zareela, 693.

Zimmermann's Way to Paradise, 810.

Zittmann on Gospel of St. John, 549.

Zschokke's Gold-Makers' Village, 476.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 845.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1844.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
(Bound Edition, 4s.)

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines. Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAYARD, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Athenæum Office, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 25fr. or 12s. 6d. the year. To other Countries, the postage is addition.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.—The Lectures of the College in this Faculty will be RESUMED on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1844. Such a division of the subject is made in most classes, as to enable a Student to enter advantageously at this part of the Course, in December, 1843.
P. S. CAREY, A.M. Dean.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.
JUNIOR SCHOOL.—Under the Government of the Council of the College, Head Master, THOMAS H. KEY, M.A. The School will RE-OPEN for the next Term on TUESDAY, 10th of January, 1844. The Year is divided into three Terms; For each Term, M. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past Nine to three-quarters past Three, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and devoted to Drawing. The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading; Writing; the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, natural and artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics, and of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
December 26, 1843.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—The LABORATORY for WORKING PUPILS, in KING'S COLLEGE, will be RE-OPENED, after the recess, on TUESDAY, the 16th of January, 1844.
Students are instructed in the arts of ORGANIC and INORGANIC ANALYSIS, and are directed in the conduct of chemical operations generally, according to their selection of subjects, under the superintendence of Professor DANIELL and Dr. MILLER.
The Laboratory is open from ten to four o'clock, and the terms of admission by the month, the term, or the whole season, may be learnt upon application in the Laboratory.

SCHOOL, FAMILY, and CLERICAL AGENCY.—No. 30, Soho-square.—Mr. HINTON, late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Author of *Diogenes for Schools*, &c., respectfully states that he forwards the views of Principals of Schools, Families, Clergymen, Tutors, and Assistants, in any changes they may contemplate, also in the transfer of Scholarships and Clerical Property. Mr. Hinton, who has resided many years on the Continent, can introduce superior English and French Governesses, with good references. Letters must be free.

A YOUNG LADY, residing with her parents at Camberwell, is desirous of meeting with two or three LITTLE GIRLS TO EDUCATE with her sister, to whom she offers superior advantages, having made excellent character, and disposition her particular study, and been several years on the continent. She is a member of the Established Church, and trusts she is capable of imparting sound knowledge founded upon true principles. This is particularly addressed to parents and guardians seeking the combination of the useful with the ornamental. Prospectuses and particulars will be forwarded in reply to letters addressed to the Editor of Mr. Parker, 46, West Strand; or Wetherby's Library, Peckham.

EDUCATION FOR INDIA.—A Beneficed Clergyman, M.A. of Cambridge, residing upon his benefice, in a delightfully healthy situation, near the southern coast, undertakes to PREPARE YOUNG MEN for the Indian service, by instructing them in the Hindoostani language, combined with the general education, and mathematics required for the universities. Apply to Messrs. Madden & Co. 8, Leadenhall-street, London.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT PARIS.
The establishment of Mlle. SAMIDE, Rue de la Péninsule, being about to re-open after the short vacation, the Lady who superintends the English branch, has just arrived in London, and takes charge of any young ladies who may be confided to her care on her return, about the 10th inst. A prospectus of the terms, with full particulars of the course of education, the various professors, &c., with names of the residences in London, may be obtained at Mr. Sam's Library, 15, Piccadilly; and letters may be addressed to B. H. K., at Fick's Library, Kensington-common, who will wait on any ladies desirous of seeing her before her return.

BIRMINGHAM and EDGBASTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.
Principal—JOHN RYALL, Esq., LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin.
General Master—Mr. W. R. Williams, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
Commercial Master—Mr. F. B. Ribbans, F.S.A.
French Master—M. Abites, M.A., of the University of Paris.
Assistant Master—Mr. Mitchell, of Trinity College, Dublin.
Drawing Master—Mr. Parker.

This Institution has been established by a body of Proprietors in order to provide for their sons a school in which the advantages of a classical and commercial education should be combined, and from which corporal punishment should be excluded. The shares, which are transferable, are 20s. each, and may still be had on application to the Committee. Proprietors have right under certain regulations, of nominating one pupil in respect of each share. Persons not proprietors must obtain the sanction of a proprietor.
The charge for each pupil varies from 4s. to 5s. per quarter, according to the rank obtained in the school, for instruction in all the usual branches of a commercial education, together with Greek, Latin, mathematics, French, drawing and dancing, including stationary and drawing materials, but not printed books. Pupils may dine at the school, five days in the week, on payment of 2s. per quarter.
Mr. W. R. Williams and Mr. F. B. Ribbans receive pupils of the school as boarders, at 45s. per annum for board and books, above 12 years of age, and 40s. for boys under that age, and Mr. Williams at 40 guineas for boys above 12 years of age, and 30 guineas for boys under that age.
The school will re-open on Monday, January 22.
A Commercial Master and a Junior Master wanted.
Very information may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, 13, New-street, London.
W. H. PARTRIDGE, Honorary Secretary.
Committee-room, Edgbaston, January, 1844.

EDUCATION.—HOPWYLL HOUSE, STAMFORD HILL, MIDDLESEX.—At this Establishment YOUNG GENTLEMEN are EDUCATED on plans founded on the principles successfully practised by PESTALOZZI and DE FELLENDORF. The most assiduous attention is bestowed on the culture of the feelings, the development of the mental faculties, and the general improvement of the health and physical capabilities. Knowledge is presented in its simplest form, and every exertion is made to render its acquisition a source of pleasure and a means of further progress in virtue and intelligence.
The course of instruction includes the English, French, German, Latin, and Greek Languages; the Mathematics, Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry; the Elements of Natural and Civil History, Geography and Astronomy; Writing, Drawing, Singing, Gymnastics, &c.
To facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, and furnish means of general improvement, a select library is provided, and an extensive collection of philosophical and chemical apparatus, with cabinets of minerals, shells, &c.; a laboratory, bath, workshop, &c.
Terms, including every expense, from Six to Eight Guineas per annum.
A Prospectus may be obtained at Messrs. Jones's, 30, Lower Holborn; or at the Establishment.

FRESCO and ENCAUSTIC ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
MR. FREDERICK SANG, Artist, from the Royal Academy at Munich, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry (Architects particularly), that he continues, with a considerable number of his Pupils, to decorate Public and Private Buildings in the above manner, and in the different ancient and modern styles, on reasonable terms, and with the greatest dispatch. Orders executed in all parts of the United Kingdom.
Apply by letter to Mr. Frk. Sang, 27, Portland-terrace, Regent-square, London.

HARLOW the PAINTER.—On View for SALE, at the SOUTHAMPTON GALLERY, 33, Southampton-row, Russell square, that important Work of Harlow's, the 'St. Martin dividing his Cloak with the Beggar,' after Rubens; with many other Pictures of high class.

ANATOMY APPLIED TO THE FINE ARTS.
J. H. ROGERS, Esq., (Lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School,) will DELIVER his SECOND COURSE OF LECTURES, illustrated by recent Dissections and Fine Plates, at the Anatomical Theatre, in Great Brunswick-square, to commence on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 17, at half-past Eight o'clock.
By permission of the Society, a limited number of Tickets for the Course will be issued. For prospectus and terms apply to the Artists' Coloursmen, or to the Hon. Sec., Joseph J. Jenkins, Esq., No. 8, Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.
AN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AND WORKS OF ART.—The ensuing EXHIBITION will take place in the Summer, and will be opened to the public on Whit Monday, May 27. Artists in London and the neighbourhood, are referred to Mr. Joseph Green, of Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital; and it is requested that all works intended for exhibition may arrive at the Institution not later than Thursday, May 16.
No carriage expenses will be paid by the Institution, except on works from these artists, to whom the exhibition circular has previously been forwarded.
T. W. WINSTANLEY, Hon. Sec.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.
4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross. Established 1837.
President, His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.
Vice-President, The Most Noble the Marquis of NORTHAMPTON, P.R.S.
The Subscribers of the current year, ending 31st March, 1844, will receive for each guinea paid, a valuable and elegant engraving, by Mr. E. Goodall, from the Picture by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., 'THE CASTLE OF ISCHIA'; and, in addition to this, a series of twenty Coloured Designs, (eleven in inches by 8½), made expressly for the Society by Mr. H. C. Selous, and engraved by Mr. Henry Moses, illustrative of the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' The outlines are now engraved, and may be seen at the Office: an EARLY Subscription is earnestly solicited, to enable the Committee to make arrangements for their immediate distribution. A finished Proof of the Engraving due to the Subscribers of the year 1843, 'HAFFLE and the FORNARIAN,' engraved by Mr. L. Stocks, after Sir A. Calcott, R.A., may be seen at the Office. GEORGE GODWIN, P.R.S., F.S.A., Hon. Secs.
January, 1844.

SCHOOL OF METHOD.
Under the Sanction of the Committee of Council on Education. APOLLONIC ROOMS, 101, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.
SINGING on the METHOD OF WILHELM, under the Direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH.
CLASS No. 30, for GENTLEMEN, will commence on FRIDAY, January 19th, 1844, at a Quarter past Six o'clock.
Terms.—30s. for the Course of Fifty Lessons, of One Hour and a Quarter each, or 6s. per Month (Eight Lessons); but Schoolmasters, Sunday-School Teachers, &c. will be admitted, on payment of 1s. for the Course, or 2s. per Month.
CLASS No. 31, for LADIES, will commence on FRIDAY, January 26th, at a Quarter before Five o'clock.
Terms.—Same as for GENTLEMEN.
Tickets and full particulars may be obtained at the Office, 101, St. Martin's Lane.

FOR THE BASS VOICE.—MR. CRIVELLI begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that his WORK on the ART OF SINGING, adapted, with Alterations and Additions, for the BASS VOICE, is now ready, and may be had of Mr. Crivelli, at his residence, 71, Upper Norton-street; and at all the principal Music-sellers.

TO SOCIETIES.—LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, or SCIENTIFIC.—The GRATUITOUS Use of a spacious MEETING or COMMITTEE-ROOM, appropriately furnished, may be had in a leading West End street, by any respectable Association who may have employment for a Printer.—Apply, by letter, stating particulars, to A. R. & Co. 6-court, Carey-street.

WHEREAS Three Letters, addressed to "Thomas Hood, Esq., to the care of Mr. Colburn," have been sent adrift, endorsed "Not known to Mr. Colburn!" It is requested that all communications for me be addressed to No. 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, where (in case of difficulty elsewhere) Hood's MAGAZINE may always be procured.

EMPLOYMENT.—The Friends of a genteel, well-educated, and intelligent YOUTH, about fifteen years of age, of amiable disposition, and with some knowledge of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, will hear of a situation, where he may learn the business of a Philosophical Instrument Maker, &c. without a premium, and obtain, for the first year's service, a small but increasing salary, by calling with him, any morning, about 10 o'clock, at 104, Newgate-street.—N.B. His parents must board him, and none need apply but as above described.

GLYPHOGRAPHY, or ENGRAVED.
DRAWING.—Cheap substitute for Wood Engraving, by the use of which clever Artists, capable of producing superior and original designs, suitable for Book Illustrations, may obtain immediate and profitable employment. Apply, personally, to the Patentee, EDWARD PALMER, at 104, Newgate-street, London, any morning before 10 o'clock, for a small pamphlet, called *Glyphography*, containing full directions for the use of Artists and Amateurs, with numerous illustrations, may be had of the Patentee, price 1s. 6d., or he will send it free of postage to the Kingdom, on the receipt of 2s., or postage stamps to that amount.

TO ARTISTS, AMATEURS, ETC.
WOLFF & SON'S CRETA LEVIS, or PERMANENT DRAWING CHALK, in various Colours.
WOLFF & SON beg to apprise Artists and Amateurs that the great advantage resulting from the adoption of the CRETA LEVIS must be obvious, as without the use of water, palette-brushes, &c. all the various tints can be obtained with a truthfulness that cannot be surpassed.
Crete Levée.—The mode of drawing chalk in various colours, and some specimens of works produced by them, have been submitted to us by Messrs. Wolff & Son. These specimens we had no hesitation in pronouncing powerful and effective; but we thought it right to forward the material itself to one more competent than ourselves to offer an opinion, and he reports favourably of it—that it is well suited for sketching, as it enables the artist to give colour as well as outline, which does not rub off in the portfolio. —*Athenæum*, Dec. 23.

Instructions for Use.—To produce the delicate shades, the chalk must be cut to a fine point, and worked very lightly on the paper, blending the colours until the required tint be obtained. The deep shades merely require a broader point and increased pressure.—Bristol Board, Crayon Paper, or, in fact, any paper with a fine even surface, but not glazed, are well adapted for the CRETA LEVIS.
Wolff & Son beg to recommend their newly-invented SKETCHING PENCILS, or Permanent Black Chalks:—
B. B. Very black, for the foreground.
H. H. Middle tint.
N. Neutral tint, for distance.

These Pencils are peculiarly adapted for sketching heads and landscapes, and are capable of producing a beautiful effect with very little labour. Having an adhesive quality, the drawings may be transmitted without fear of injury.
Wolff & Son are desirous of opening an Agency with respectable Country Booksellers and Stationers for the sale of the above.—Manufactury, 23, Church-street, Spitalfields, London.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY DISTILLERY.
No. 7, SMITHFIELD BARS.—Notwithstanding the publicity for many years past given to the superiority of BETTS'S PATENT FRENCH DISTILLED BRANDY over every other brand, British or Foreign, it is yet but little known. J. BETTS & CO. therefore feel it a duty they owe to the Public and themselves, to invite a comparison between the Patent and the French Brandy, until every family in the Kingdom, in which Brandy is consumed, have made trial of their Patent Brandy, and consequently discontinued the use of the Foreign article. Their respective merits are fairly developed in the following Testimonials, to which they again beg to refer.

Extracts from Testimonials.
"I do not hesitate to express my conviction that your Patent Brandy is fully as free from everything injurious to health, and contains as pure a spirit, as the best varieties of Foreign Brandy."
—EDWARD TOWN.

"Professor of Chemistry in the University of London."
"John T. Betts, Esq."
"I am bound to say, and do assert it with confidence, that, for purity of spirit, this cannot be surpassed; and that your Patent Brandy is also quite free from those acids which, though minute in quantity, always contaminate the Foreign Spirit."

"J. T. Betts, Esq."
"Your Brandy is free from uncombined acid and astringent matter, which exists, more or less, in most of the Brandy imported from France."
—JOHN THOMAS COOPER.

"It is in this perfect freedom from the above objectionable qualities, and its agreeable similarity in flavour to the finest samples of Cognac Brandy, that constitute the peculiar value of the PATENT BRANDY."

J. T. BETTS & CO. are, at length, enabled to give a distinct assurance that arrangements will be completed in the course of the present month, which will afford an unfailing protection to purchasers against the continuance of those frauds, from which they have hitherto so extensively suffered; as each bottle will be secured by a Patent Metallic Capsule, or covering for the cork, of solid metal, with their name, address, and the words 'PATENT BRANDY' embossed upon it; and the penalty of which subjects the guilty party to a Penalty of Fifty Pounds for every offence.

This valuable Spirit is manufactured only at the Distillery, No. 7, Smithfield Bars, leading to St. John's Street, where it may be obtained, either pure or coloured, in quantities not less than Two Gallons, at 15s. per Gallon, for Cash on delivery.

Sales by Auction.

THE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE GEMS, BRONZES AND POTTERY, PRINTS AND DRAWINGS OF THOMAS THOMAS, Esq., Deceased.

By Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on MONDAY, February 12, and following days, at 1 o'clock precisely.

(By order of the Executors).
THE CABINET OF ANTIQUE GEMS, in Cameo and Intaglio, selected from the Sales of the Poniatowski and other Collections; Antique Bronzes and Pottery; and the Collection of Engravings and Drawings in Water Colours.

The Property of THOMAS THOMAS, Esq., Deceased.
May be viewed Friday and Saturday preceding.

THE ENTIRE CELLAR OF WINES AND CURIOUS WHISKEY OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.
Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON respectfully inform the Nobility and Public that they will SELL, by AUCTION, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on TUESDAY, February 20, (By order of the Executors),

THE ENTIRE CELLAR OF CAPITAL WINES, and very curious WHISKEY, and small parcels of rarities of

HIS LATE R.H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, K.G. and lying in the cellars of Kensington Palace, comprising about 50 dozens of Port, some very old, 35 dozens of Sherry, and some of Gough's and Gough's, 80 dozens of very fine Madeira, Duff Gordon's and Gough's, Tinta Cett Madeira, 15 dozens of Chateau Margaux of 1831 and 1834, St. Julien, Hock, including some very fine Stein Wine, Feist's Hockheimer, Sparkling Moselle, Lachryma Christi, Red and very old White Hermitage, Burgundy, 100 dozens of very fine Constantia, Mountain, Cyprus, Shiraz, Orvieto, Sauterne, Sillery, and Sparkling Champagne, and some very fine Islay Whiskey, the twenty-five years old, and Irish Whiskey, presented by different friends to His Royal Highness.

Samples may be had ten days before the Sale, on paying for the same, at Messrs. Christie & Manson's Office.

THE REMAINING PORTION OF JEWELS AND TRINKETS OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON respectfully inform the Nobility and Public that they will SELL, by AUCTION, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, February 22, and following days, they will SELL, by AUCTION, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, (By order of the Executors),

THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE JEWELS, TRINKETS, AND OBJECTS OF TASTE, OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, K.G. Further particulars will be given.

THE CABINET OF PICTURES AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF PRINTS OF W. SEGUIER, Esq., Deceased.
Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON respectfully inform the Nobility and Public that they will SELL, by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 29th of February, and two following days, they will SELL, by AUCTION, (By order of the Executors),

THE WELL-SELECTED CABINET of chiefly Dutch and English Pictures, and the celebrated Dutch Etchings, including almost matchless Collections of the Works of Claude, Rembrandt, and Olds, with the choicest specimens of other Dutch Masters, and some fine Modern Engravings, Books of Prints, and Works on Art, OF WILLIAM SEGUIER, Esq., Deceased.
Late Conservator of the Royal and National Galleries.

THE CHOICE CABINET OF PRINTS OF AN EMINENT COLLECTOR.

By Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, at their Great Room, 8, King-street, St. James's-square, on MONDAY, March 11, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely.

THE VERY CHOICE CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS formed by an eminent Collector, comprising the Works of Marc Antonio, A. Durer, Nanteuil, Drevet, Edelinck, Wille. Very fine Proofs of the finest works of R. Morghen, Longhi, Lignon, Richomme, Muller, Volpato, Garavaglia, Jesi, Houbraken, Desnoyers, Anderlont, Bovic. In the English School, the works of Hogarth, including many in rare states; the works of Wilkie and Landseer, fine first proofs, Proofs by Woollett, Sharp, Strange, &c. &c.; also a small Collection of Drawings in Water Colours.
May be viewed Friday and Saturday preceding, and Catalogues had.

THE CABINET OF CHOICE ENGLISH PICTURES AND FINE ENGRAVINGS OF RICHARD HODGSON, ESQ.
By Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on FRIDAY, April 19, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely.

THE WELL-SELECTED CABINET OF ENGLISH PICTURES, and a few specimens of other Masters, including fine works of Sir A. Calcott, Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick, and other distinguished Artists of the present day; also the valuable collection of Modern Prints by the great Italian, French, German, and English Engravers.
May be viewed two days preceding.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL at his house, 125, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY 16th, and two following days,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, including Whittaker's Leeds, 2 vols.—Scott's Border Antiquities, 2 vols. India proofs, Russia—Dupin's Ecclesiastical History, 7 vols.—Gulian Herodotus—Berry's Essex Pedigrees, an Heraldic Manuscript, and other Heraldic Books—Scott's Bible, 5 vols.—Hewlett's Bible, 3 vols.—Encyclopædia Britannica, with supplement, 26 vols. Russia—Monstrelet's Chronicles, 5 vols. Russia—Lytton's Magna Britannia, 3 vols.—Tredgold on Steam Engine, 2 vols.—Beauties of England and Wales—Mechanics Magazine, 30 vols.—Sweet's Geraniums, 5 vols.—Sweet's Florists' Guide, 2 vols.—Sweet's Clipping, or Book Bone-Sower's Mineralogy, 3 vols.—Donovan's Fishes, 4 vols.—Hooker's Botanical Miscellany, 2 vols.—Burke's History of the Commonwealth, 4 vols.—Broad Stone of Honour, Parts II. and III.—Armenian, or Methodist Magazine, from its commencement to 1841—Modern French Books, &c.

BOOKS IN QUIRES, ETC.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL at his house, 125, Fleet-street, on FRIDAY, 19th,

A N EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF BOOKS in quires, including, 100 Brown's Perspective, &c. with the copper plates—150 Manual of the History of the Middle Ages, 18mo.—150 Master Timothy's Bookcase—150 French Prayers, 32mo.—24 Illustrated Bible, small folio—150 Williams's Academic Stenography—150 Field Book—150 National Library—50 Life of Napoleon—250 Doings in London—150 Johnson's Dictionary—520 Gallivan's Travels—250 Child Harold—1500 Baron Munchausen—200 Art of Fencing—250 Letter Writer—416 Winter Amusements—728 Flora's Cabinet—Juvenile Books, &c.

New Christmas Book by Mr. Dickens.

SECOND EDITION, Price Five Shillings.

With Four Coloured Etchings and Woodcuts by Leech,

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

IN PROSE.

BEING

A GHOST STORY OF CHRISTMAS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

LONDON: CHAPMAN AND HALL, 186, STRAND.

THE NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

WHITEFRIARS;

OR, THE DAYS OF CHARLES THE SECOND.

"Whitefriars is the work of no common hand. It is full of talent."—*John Bull*.

"A work of talent and imagination—full of interest, and replete with scenes of great power. Charles II., Rochester, Buckingham, Nell Gwynne, Colonel Blood, Titus Oates, Claude Duval, and many other celebrities figure in every page."—*Court Journal*.

Also, just published,

THE BROTHERS.

By the Author of 'Oliver Cromwell,' 'Marmaduke Wyvil,' &c. 3 vols.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE UNLOVED ONE.

By MRS. HOFLAND, Authoress of 'Catherine the First; or, The Czarina,' &c. 3 vols.

ILLUSTRATED BY LEECH.

THE FIRST NUMBER FOR THE NEW YEAR OF

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY

MAGAZINE AND HUMORIST,

CONTAINS, AMONG OTHER INTERESTING ARTICLES,—

1. The late Prince Talleyrand.
2. Narrative of a Visit to the Courts of Vienna, Constantinople, Athens, and Naples, by the Marchioness of Londonderry.
3. The Court of Cupid; with Remarks upon the Law of Love.
4. Barak Johnson; or, the Blind Witness, by Agnes Strickland. Author of 'Lives of the Queens of England.'
5. Gentility—Vulgarity, by John Poole, Esq., Author of 'Paul Pry.'
6. A Visit to Rousseau's favorite Residence, Les Charmettes, by Mrs. Trollope.
7. The Sailor's Lament for the Sea, by Barry Cornwall.
8. Moral Ruins, by Horace Smith, Esq.
9. People when at Home, by Laman Blanchard, Esq.
10. Reminiscences of a Medical Student—An Hallucination.
11. The Missing Gentleman, by the Author of 'Peter Priggins.'
12. Song of the Winter Tree, by Eliza Cook.
13. A Modest Defence of the Custom House Frauds.
14. Lines to Memory, by the late L. E. L.
15. The Invisible Foe: an Incident in the Peninsular War.
16. Edinburgh Ale: a Fragmentary Ode, by the Medical Student.
17. Receipt for a Nobleman.
18. Song for the New Year.
19. The Three new Tragedies and Six new Poems reviewed.

N.B.—The New Year being a favourable opportunity for commencing a Periodical, those who may desire to take in THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, are requested to give their orders without delay to their respective Booksellers.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

SMITH'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

WORKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

TECUMSEH; or, THE WEST THIRTY YEARS SINCE: A Poem. By G. H. COLTON. 2s. 6d.

ESSAYS. By R. W. EMERSON. 2s.

A JOURNEY ROUND MY ROOM. From the French of Count XAVIER DE MAISTRE. 1s.

STRIFE AND PEACE: a Tale. From the Swedish of FREDERIKA BREMER. 1s. 6d.

THE H— FAMILY. From the Swedish of FREDERIKA BREMER. 2s.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTERS. From the Swedish of FREDERIKA BREMER. 2s. 6d.

WORKS NEARLY READY.

CAREY'S DANTE. Revised and corrected by the Translator.

THE HOME. By FREDERIKA BREMER. A new Translation from the Swedish.

NATURE: an Essay; and Orations. By RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

RECOLLECTIONS OF TRAVEL in ITALY, SICILY, and CALABRIA. From the French of ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

SINTRAM AND HIS COMPANIONS. A new Translation from the German of FOUQUÉ.

* Fifty-six Works are published in this Series, a List of which may be had at the Publishers.

London: WILLIAM SMITH, 113, Fleet-street.

Now ready, the FOURTH and LAST PART of the

HON. E. EDEN'S PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

Price 21s.; coloured, 2l. 12s. 6d.

* * * This Work is now complete, and contains Portraits of most of the characters that have figured in the late disturbances in India, and is considered a standard and national work.

DICKINSON & SON, 114, New Bond-street.

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. 64, just published, price 6s.

CONTENTS.

1. THE POETS OF AMERICA.
 2. BUCHEZ AND DAUNOU ON THE SCIENCE OF HISTORY.
 3. THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.
 4. CALENDARS AND ALMANACS.
 5. MIGNET'S HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.
 6. PALLMÉ'S TRAVELS IN KORDOFAN.
 7. THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON AND PARIS.
 8. THE FINANCES OF AUSTRIA.
 9. MEMOIRS OF MARET, DUKE OF BASSANO.
 10. NEW ACCOUNTS OF PARIS.
 11. SINDE, ITS AMIRS AND ITS PEOPLE.
- SHORT REVIEWS, CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE, &c.

To be continued every alternate Month, the Second Number of

THE BARONIAL HALLS, PICTURESQUE EDIFICES, AND ANCIENT CHURCHES OF ENGLAND,

From Drawings made expressly for the Work by J. D. HARDING, and other eminent Artists.

The whole executed in Litho-tint by MR. HARDING. With Descriptive Letter-press, and numerous Engravings on Wood.

Edited by S. C. HALL, F.S.A.

Prints, imperial quarto, 5s.; Proofs, columbian quarto, 7s. 6d.; Proofs on India paper, imp. folio, to range with 'Nash's Mansions,' and other Works of the same size, 12s. As only Seventy Copies of this Edition are printed, an early Subscription is necessary.

[The Publication will be strictly limited to Twenty-four Parts.]

PART II. contains Penshurst, from the Park; Penshurst, the Court Yard, Kent; J. D. HARDING. Bleking Hall, Norfolk; J. D. HARDING.—PART I. Cobham Hall, Kent. Cobham Church, Interior. West-Stow Hall, Suffolk.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 186, Strand.

MR. NEWBY'S NEW WORKS.

NEW NOVEL edited by LADY CHATTERTON.

Immediately, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

ALLANSTON; OR, THE INFIDEL.

By the Author of 'Home Sketches,' 'Rambles in the South of Ireland,' &c.

Nearly ready, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

JAMES OF THE HILL:

A TALE OF THE TROUBLES IN SCOTLAND, A.D. 1630.

By J. A. CAMERON, Esq.

WORKS by POPULAR AUTHORS just published.

To be completed in Twenty Monthly Parts, price 1s. each. Now ready, Part I., with Two Illustrations, by R. Cruikshank;

CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE.

"If this Work be kept up with the ability displayed in the first number, the author will have made one of the best hits of the day. We can cordially recommend these Chronicles as being full of striking incidents, narrated by a perfect master of the art of story-telling."—*The Nation*.

"From the way in which the work before us is commenced, at its completion the public will be in possession of a most animated picture of that time of woe and terror."—*Bell's Messenger*.

"We can safely recommend these 'Chronicles of the Bastille' to every eager reader of heart-rending and spirit-stirring transactions."—*Morning Advertiser*.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. now ready,

THE GRAVE-DIGGER.

By the Author of 'The Scottish Heiress.'

"He is dry, shrewd, and pathetic in description."—*Athenæum*.
"The talent of the author is evident throughout these volumes. For example, there are impressive moral reflections, vivid descriptions of landscape scenery, original conception of character, humorous exhibitions and pithy remarks."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Scott has not excelled the author in a more truthful delineation of the cautious and grateful Scotchman. We do not know that Smollett's Strap is superior."—*Atlas*.

The late Miss ELLEN PICKERING'S PASTIME for the NEW YEAR. 4s.

PROVERBS FOR ACTING.

"The execution is good, and the dialogue rather pointed."—*Spectator*.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. NEW NOVEL by the late Miss E. PICKERING.

THE GRUMBLER.

Second Edition. NEW and IMPORTANT WORK on IRELAND. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

IRELAND AND ITS RULERS SINCE 1829.

T. C. NEWBY, Publisher, 65, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

DISSOLVING VIEWS, HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINES, &c.—The complete Apparatus, on a very superior arrangement and construction, for Exhibition on a large or small scale, of these highly interesting and instructive phenomena, are manufactured and sold by E. PALMER, Optician &c., 103, Newgate-street, London.—N.B. Palmer's Illustrated price Catalogue of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, price 1s. 6d.

HORNE & CO.'S PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, No. 105, CHEAPSIDE, London, consisting of a Collection of upwards of 50,000 Volumes of Works, by the best Authors, in the various departments of Literature.

Terms of Subscription.—Subscribers of 5l. 5s. per annum; 3l. 3s. the half year; or 1l. 14s. the quarter, are entitled to 18 vols. at a time, in Town, or 24 vols. in the Country.—4l. 4s. per annum; 2l. 10s. the half year; or 1l. 8s. the quarter, 12 vols. in Town, 18 in the Country.—3l. 3s. per annum; 1l. 18s. the half year; or 1l. 12s. the quarter, 8 vols. in Town, 12 in the Country.—2l. 2s. per annum; 1l. 4s. the half year; or 10s. the quarter, 4 vols. in Town, 6 in the Country.—The New Publications are added to the Library as they issue from the press; from which Subscribers may select one-half their complements.

BOOK SOCIETIES, or Families desirous of entering into a joint subscription, can be supplied with any number of books, entirely new, and of their own selection, whether in the Library Catalogue or not, upon the following terms:—If 20 volumes be required constantly in circulation among the members, 12l. 12s. per annum. And if a greater or less number be required, the same rate in proportion. The Books to be exchanged at the time and in the way best suited to the convenience of the members; the Society paying carriage to and from London.

* * * Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Lately published, price 3s. cloth, or 6s. bound, gilt leaves, **SCIENTIFIC WANDERINGS; or Results of Observation and Experiment**; being an attempt to illustrate the ELEMENTS of PHYSICS, by an appeal to Natural and Experimental Phenomena. By the Rev. R. FRASER, Minister of Burntisland. With numerous Woodcuts.

"We cordially recommend this interesting little volume to the attention of our readers."—*Literary Gazette*.

"One of the most agreeable and instructive volumes we have lately seen."—*Glasgow Citizen*.

"We predict that the 'Scientific Wanderings' will become an established favourite with young and old."—*Scottish Guardian*.

Hell & Bradfute, Edinburgh; Longman & Co.; and Duncan & Malcolm, London.

NEW PART AND NEW VOLUME OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA.

Just published, Part LVII., price 1l. 12s. of the **ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA**, Volume II., being the completion of the PURE SCIENCES, price 2l. 12s. 6d.

Contents of the Volume.

Integral Calculus. By A. Lery, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. &c.
Sulcus of Variations and of Finite Differences. By Rev. T. G. Hall, Professor of Mathematics, King's College, London.

Calculus of Functions and Theory of Probabilities. By A. de Morgan, Esq.

Definite Integrals. By Rev. H. Mosely, M.A. F.R.S. &c.

Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy. By Rev. F. D. Maurice, Esq.

By Rev. J. Jebb, Esq. A. Polson, Esq., and Prof. Graves.

Theology. By Rev. G. E. Corrie, Norman Prof. of Divinity, Cambridge, and Rev. H. J. Rose, B.D.

Volume V. of the Mixed Sciences, and Volume XII. of the Miscellaneous Division, as also Part LVIII., with the General Index, will be published early in 1844.

* * * The proprietors beg to call the attention of subscribers to the necessity of perfecting their sets without delay, as, after the completion of the work, they may not be able to supply odd parts.

B. Fellows; J. G. F. & J. Rivington; Duncan & Malcolm; Sulzby & Co.; E. Hodgson; J. Dowling; G. Lawford; J. M. Richardson; J. Bohn; T. Allman; J. Bain; S. Hodgson; F. C. Westley; L. A. Lewis; and H. Washbourne. Also, J. H. Parker and T. Laycock, Oxford; and J. & J. J. Deighton, Cambridge.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

MY BEE BOOK. By the Rev. W. C. COTTON, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxon.; and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of New Zealand. With 70 Engravings on Wood. 12s.

Aunt Elinor's Lectures on Architecture. Addressed to the Ladies of England. With Plates. 4s. 6d.

Perranzabuloe, the Lost Church Found; or, the Church of England not a new Church, but ancient, apostolical, and independent, and a Protestant Church 900 years before the Reformation. By the Rev. C. T. Collins Talawny, M.A., Rector of Timbury, Somerset, and late Fellow of Balliol College, With Plates. 5th edition. 8s.

* * * The Volume contains an Account of the Recovery of the ancient Church of Perranzabuloe, in Cornwall, after being buried in the Sand for 700 Years.

The Shadow of the Cross, an Allegory. By the Rev. W. Adams, M.A. 3rd edition. With ornamental Border. 2s. 6d.

The Distant Hills, an Allegory. By the same Author. Uniformly printed. 3s. 6d.

* * * THESE SACRED ALLEGORIES may be had together in a Volume, price 4s. 6d.

Useful Knowledge; or, a Familiar Account of the various Productions of Nature. By the Rev. William Bingley, M.A. F.R.S. 6th edition, revised, enlarged, and adapted to the present State of Science, by Daniel Cooper, A.L.S. With 150 Woodcuts. In 2 vols. 12mo. 16s.

History of the Reformed Religion in France. By the Rev. Edward Smedley, M.A., late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. In 3 vols. With 14 Portraits. 18s.

The Symbolism of Churches and Church Ornaments. Translated from Durandus, by the Rev. J. M. Neale and the Rev. B. Webb. 10s. 6d.

Memoir of the Chisholm, late M.P. for Inverness-shire. By the Rev. James S. M. Anderson, M.A., Perpetual Curate of St. George's Chapel, Brighton. With Frontispiece. 2nd edition. 5s. 6d.

Portrait of an English Churchman. By the Rev. Wm. Gresley, M.A. With Illustrations. 7th edition. 4s.

Patriarchal Times; or, the Land of Canaan. Comprising interesting Events, Incidents, and Characters, founded on the Holy Scriptures. By Miss O'Keefe. 6th edition. 6s. 6d.

Remarks on English Churches, and on the Expediency of rendering Sepulchral Memorials subservient to piety and Christian uses. By J. H. Markland, F.R.S. S.A. With numerous Plates. 3rd edition. 6s. 6d.

Short and Simple Letters to Cottagers. By the Rev. W. C. Cotton, M.A., Student of Christ Church, and Author of 'My Bee Book.' With Plates. 3s. 6d.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

Just published,

BY

JOHN MORTIMER, ADELAIDE-STREET,
TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

With a Portrait of Mr. Ainsworth, engraved by Finden, from a new painting, by Daniel MacIver, R.A.

Price Half-a-Crown,

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.

Contents of the JANUARY Number:—

SAINT JAMES'S; or, THE COURT OF QUEEN ANNE.
By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

Book I.

Chap. I.—A Glance at the Court and Cabinet of Queen Anne, in 1707.

— II.—The French Adventure and the Queen's Favourite.

— III.—A Visit to the Marlborough House.

— IV.—The Ball at the Palace, and what happened at it.

ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

With Contributions from

Leigh Hunt; Mrs. S. C. Hall; Charles Ollier; Camilla Toulmin;
John Oxenford; Miss Skelton; W. F. Ainsworth; Laman
Blanchard; Catherine Hutton; R. B. Pitman;

The late Dr. Maguin;

Reviews of Charles Dickens, &c. &c.

From The Sun, 2nd of January.

"Mr. Ainsworth opens his new tale of 'St. James's, or the Court of Queen Anne,' with much animation and directness of purpose, bringing us at once, and without ceremony, into the company of some of his leading personages. Mr. Ainsworth has been singularly fortunate in his choice of subject; and his dexterous introduction of the wily adventurer Guiscard will give him an opportunity, in due course, of exhibiting his admirable descriptive powers to advantage. The dialogue between Marlborough and his wife, where *Aleui* is the theme of their discourse and the object of their suspicion, is in the author's most natural and forcible manner, being a correct index to character. The greatest recommendation of the work, however, is that it is impossible to read it without interest. 'Daphne of Antioch' describes with much minuteness of detail that enchanting and voluptuous spot. In the present chapter of 'John Manser's' the plot begins to clear up a little. 'Jeremy Scrag' is a sprightly tale. 'Long Hours' is conceived in a kindly spirit. By way of wind up to our notice, we may state that a charming likeness of the Editor, from the pencil of MacIver, who has presented him in most picturesque and exalted mood, seated in a high-backed Elizabethan arm-chair, adds greatly to the value and attractions of the number."

"Mr. Ainsworth's new historical romance, 'St. James's, or the Court of Queen Anne,' promises, from its opening this month in the author's Magazine, to increase the already extensive popularity of its writer. A finer, or more thoroughly English, subject could not have been chosen. The statesmen and courtiers by whom Anne was surrounded were persons of marked character, passionate impulse, and ambitious views; so far they resembled each other; but in all else their minds, habits, and conduct were as strongly contrasted as a writer of historical fiction could desire; and that Mr. Ainsworth thoroughly understands them and their royal mistress may be seen by his opening chapter—a brief, but comprehensive and luminous exposition of the state of parties in 1707. In the distance may be seen the approach of most exciting events; such as Anne's quarrel with the Duchess of Marlborough and the downfall of her party; Guiscard's attempt on the life of Harley; the Sachererri riots; the Jacobite intrigues, &c. No one knows better than Mr. Ainsworth how to re-invest with life these great features of one of the most interesting periods of our annals. He has commenced admirably, and his continued success may be safely anticipated."—*Morning Paper*.

II.

NEW MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Published on the 1st of January, 1844, price 1s. 6d., No. I. of the

LONDON POLYTECHNIC MAGAZINE.

AND JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND
THE FINE ARTS.

Edited by THOMAS STONE, M.D.
Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society.

The Journals on Art and Science that at present exist, appeal for the most part to distinct classes of Scientific Men, and are many of them inaccessible and unattractive to the general reader. It is therefore desirable that the information which is thus scattered in an abstract and scientific form through many channels, should be concentrated and condensed in one Popular Journal. With this view the 'POLYTECHNIC MAGAZINE' will appear Monthly, and contain Original Articles on the most interesting subjects, by Authors of eminence connected with the Arts and Sciences. It will also devote itself to the higher branches of Literature and the Fine Arts, and give Analytical and Critical Notices, written in a fearless and independent spirit, of all New Publications. The Transactions of Scientific and Literary Societies, with those of Popular Institutions of Science, now established throughout the kingdom, will also be duly recorded.

The 'POLYTECHNIC MAGAZINE' will thus fulfil the title it bears—a Museum of many Arts—a Magazine of Science and Literature, applied to the avocations and exigencies of a highly civilized people.

CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER:

Introduction.—Infiltration Theory of Glacier Motion, By John Sutherland, M.D. Ventilation of Mines, By J. H. M. Explosion, By Alex. Jameson, L.E.D.—The Silk Manufacture at Roveredo, from the German. By Herr Teuchau.—The Arts and Manufactures of the Esquimaux, By Richard King, M.D.—The Cause of the Dangers of the Parisian Water, By W. H. Duncan, M.D.—The Supply of Water to Ancient Rome.—Gems and Precious Stones, By J. Tennant, Esq., F.R.S.—Lectures on Metamorphic Geology, By the Metropolitan Scientific and Literary Societies, their several objects, and the appointed Meetings for the Season.
Reviews: Fresco and Encaustic Painting, By B. Sarnfield, Esq.—The Physical Causes of the high rate of Mortality in Liverpool, By W. H. Duncan, M.D.—The Sources of Physical Science, By Alfred Smee, F.R.S.—The Fine Arts—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NEW WORKS just published.

1. THE HIGHLANDS OF ÆTHIOPIA; being the Account of Eighteen Months' Residence of a British Embassy to the Christian Court of Shoa. By Major G. W. HARRIS, Author of 'Wild Sports of Southern Africa,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. with Map and coloured Plates, 2s. 2s.
2. A PICTORIAL TOUR in the MEDITERRANEAN. By J. H. ALLAN, Imp. 4to. with more than 40 Plates, and 10 Wood Engravings, 63s.
"A most artist-like and interesting work, in quarto, full of beautiful views of the site of the page, and interspersed with many charming woodcuts of scenery and antiquities." *Literary Gazette*.
3. THE CHILD'S PICTURE and VERSE BOOK, being a Translation of "Otto Speckter's Fable Book." By MARY HOWITT. Printed in English, French, and German, on corresponding pages, and illustrated with One Hundred Engravings on Wood, by G. F. Sargent. Square 12mo. 10s. 6d.
4. A NEW SKETCH OF EVERY-DAY LIFE:—A DIARY. Together with STRIFE and PEACE. By FREDERICA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.
5. A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE. By JAMES COPLAND, M.D. F.R.S. &c. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 3s. and Part IX. 4s. 6d.

*A To be completed in Three Volumes.

6. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 159.

CONTENTS.

1. Recent French Historians—Michelet's History of France.
2. Captain Sir Edward Belcher's Voyage round the World—Proceedings of the French in the Pacific.
3. Andrew Marvell.
4. Commercial Tariffs—The German Zollverein.
5. Parliamentary Reports on Juvenile and Female Labour.
6. The Countess Hahn-Hahn's Writings.
7. Ireland.

To be published IMMEDIATELY.

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF

1. THE LATE MRS. GRANT OF LAGGAN, Author of 'Letters from the Mountains,' 'Memoirs of an American Lady,' &c.; comprising Sketches of the Society and Literary Characters of Edinburgh for nearly the last Thirty Years. Edited by her Son, J. F. Grant, Esq. 3 vols. Portrait.
2. THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK OF THE MILL, commonly called "Lord Othmill." By WILLIAM HOWITT, Author of 'The Boy's Country Book,' &c. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. numerous Illustrations on Wood, by G. F. Sargent. 15s.
3. LESSONS ON CHEMISTRY, for the Use of Pupils in Schools, Junior Students in Universities, and Readers who wish to learn the fundamental Principles and leading Facts; with Questions for Examination, a Glossary of Chemical Terms and Chemical Symbols, and an Index. By WILLIAM H. BALMAIN. With numerous Woodcuts, illustrative of the Decompositions. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.
4. THE AMATEUR'S DRAWING-BOOK. By W. L. WALTON. With Observations on Drawing, and General Instructions in the Art. With 13 Plates, printed in Tint-Lithography by Standidge & Co. Oblong folio, 12s.
5. A MANUAL OF ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, AND METEOROLOGY. By DIONYSIUS LARDNER, D.C.L. F.R.S. and C. V. WALKER, Esq., Secretary of the Electrical Society. (2 vols.) Vol. II. forming Vol. 131 of the Cabinet Cyclopædia. Fcap. 8vo. Vignette title, 6s.
6. THE UNIVERSAL CLASS-BOOK: a New Selection of Reading Lessons for Every Day in the Year. By SAMUEL MAUNDER, Author of 'The Treasury of Knowledge,' &c. 12mo.
7. ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA. By W. SCOTT, Esq. L.M. and F.R.S., Second Mathematical Professor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Being the First Volume of the Sandhurst Course of Mathematics. 8vo.
8. AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON ALGEBRA. By JAMES THOMSON, L.L.D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow.
9. FIRST STEPS TO LATIN WRITING, intended as a Practical Illustration of the Latin Accidence. To which are added, Examples on the Principal Rules of Syntax. By G. F. GRAHAM, Author of 'English, or the Art of Composition,' &c. 2nd Edition, enlarged and improved. Fcap. 8vo.
10. MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co.'s ANNUAL SCHOOL CATALOGUE for 1844; with Announcements of important New Works. 4to. Gratis.
11. A CATALOGUE OF NEW WORKS lately published, or preparing for publication, by MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co., 38, PATERNOSTER-ROW. [Ready.]

*A To be completed in Three Volumes.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

ESTABLISHED SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN W. PARKER, London.

BY the REV. J. R. MAJOR, D.D.
Head Master of King's College School, London.
LATIN EXERCISES for Junior Classes. 2s. 6d.
EXCERPTA ex XENOPHONTIS CYROPÆDIA, with a Vocabulary and English Notes. 3s. 6d.
EXCERPTA ex HERODOTO, with English Notes. 4s. 6d.

BY the Rev. JOSEPH EDWARDS, M.A.
Second Master of King's College School, London.
A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH COMPOSITION. 2s. 6d.
THE FIGURES of EUCLID; with Questions, and a Praxis of Geometrical Exercises. 3s.
LATIN EXERCISES for MIDDLE FORMS. 4s.
THE CATILINE and the JUGURTHA of SALLUST, with ANTHON'S ENGLISH NOTES. 2s. 6d. each.
SELECT EPISTLES of CICERO and PLINY, with ENGLISH NOTES. 4s.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES in LATIN LYRICS. 3s.
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES in LATIN ELEGIACS and HEROICS. 3s.
THE FIRST GREEK READER, founded on the GERMAN of JACOBS, with ENGLISH NOTES. 2s. 6d.

LATIN SELECTIONS: CORNELIUS NEPOS, PHÆDRUS, and OVID'S METAMORPHOSES, with an Historical and Geographical Outline, Syntax, a Vocabulary, &c. By T. S. CARR, Master in King's College. 3s. 6d.
SELECT ORATIONS of CICERO; with ENGLISH NOTES, Critical and Historical. 3s. 6d.
CROCKER'S RULES and EXERCISES in the USE of the LATIN SUBJUNCTIVE MODE. 4s.

CAMBRIDGE GREEK and ENGLISH TESTAMENT. The Greek and the English in Parallel Columns on same page. With Marginal References. 8s. 6d.
GREEK TEXT of the ACTS of the APOSTLES, with NOTES. By H. ROBINSON, D.D. 8s.
SCHOOL GREEK TESTAMENT. 3s. 6d.

FRENCH.

BY the late PROFESSOR VENTOUILLAC.
New Editions, revised by J. F. WATTEZ, French Master, King's College, London.
RUDIMENTS of the FRENCH LANGUAGE: a First Reading Book. 2s. 6d.
FRENCH POETRY. ENGLISH NOTES. 2s.
LIVRE DE CLASSE. 5s.

LE TELLIER'S FRENCH GRAMMAR, translated and adapted for English Teaching. By J. F. WATTEZ, of King's College. 4s.
COLLOQUIAL EXERCISES on the most FAMILIAR IDIOMS of the FRENCH LANGUAGE. By J. F. WATTEZ. 2s. 6d.
PRACTICAL EXERCISES on FRENCH PHRASEOLOGY, with a Lexicon of Idiomatic Verbs. By PROFESSOR BRASSEUR, of King's College, and the Charterhouse. 2s. 6d.

FRENCH SCHOOL CLASSICS; carefully abridged for the Use of Young Persons of both Sexes. By MARIN DE LA VOYE, French Master at Addiscombe.
TELEMAQUE. 2s. 6d. PIERRE LE GRAND. 2s.
VOYAGES DE CYRUS. 2s. CHARLES XII. 2s.
BELAISIRE. 1s. 6d. GIL BLAS. 4s.

GERMAN.

BY ADOLPHUS BERNAYS, Phil. Doc.
Professor in King's College, London.
A COMPENDIOUS GRAMMAR, with an Appendix; and a Dictionary of Prefixes and Affixes. 5s.
FAMILIAR EXERCISES, with Exercises for advanced Students, Copies of Hand-writing, and Notes. 2s. 6d.
EXAMPLES: a Key to the Exercises. 3s.
READER: a Selection from the most popular Writers, with Translations and Notes. 3s.
HISTORICAL ANTHOLOGY. 7s.
POETRY for BEGINNERS, with Notes. 4s.
POETICAL ANTHOLOGY. 7s.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1844.

REVIEWS

The Life, Voyages, and Exploits of Admiral Sir Francis Drake, Knt. By John Barrow, Esq. Murray.

Sir Francis Drake was a very remarkable man in a remarkable age: but however brilliant his career, his character was equivocal, and still calls for critical examination. A penetrating and well-founded account of Drake's achievements, and their influence on events, would be a valuable contribution to the history of the 16th and 17th centuries. We all know how hard it is to learn the truth respecting what takes place in our own days: one who would chronicle current statements and opinions, would be little better than a collector of falsehoods. We know, also, to what an extent the world is deluded by success. Whoever has the luck to attain a wealthy eminence, is sure of universal homage. There is hardly any charlatanism so mean and mischievous, which mankind will not only tolerate, but even admire, provided that, robbing itself with grand pretensions, it enriches the practitioner. The vulgar are, in such cases, pleased with the cheat, and hate the truth, which would give them the reality instead of the romance of life. Some length of time must elapse before characters, which must have once been the objects of popular admiration, can be viewed through a settled atmosphere. Information may be thus lost, but the more remote are events, the more rigorously do we apply to them the canons of abstract truth and probability; and hence arises the startling fact, that history constantly improves, and we daily get a deeper insight into the past; the discoveries due to rational inquiry and the perspicuity of an enlightened age, outweighing what is effaced by time.

If it were not for the tendency of historical criticism to approach continually nearer to the truth by subjecting all old authorities to those tests which modern philosophy has suggested, we should lose rather than gain by perpetually recomposing the history of the past. And if this be true, how can we commend Mr. Barrow's *Life of Drake*, which seems to have been written with the view of perpetuating old errors? His volume is a compilation from old writers, in their old phraseology, the extracts being rudely connected by paragraphs almost equally antique in style, and much more slovenly. Mr. Barrow takes his story from the 'World Encompassed,' from Hakluyt, and Purchas; from Stowe, Fuller, &c.; while Dr. Johnson supplies him with moral reflections; the "patchwork" is completed by his own remarks, which are always in a magisterial tone, though not always to the purpose; and breathe the very bigotry which he denounces, for he never lets slip an opportunity of expressing his hatred of the Papists and their "hellish superstitions." On the whole, the work is feeble in the extreme; showing little power of judgment, little learning; and in style below mediocrity. But it must not be concealed, that Mr. Barrow lays claim to the merit of research; he has sought for and obtained new materials: on this point he says—

"But the little volume, that is now presented to the public, may perhaps by some be deemed a work of supererogation, as most of the events of Drake's public life have been carefully collected and described by contemporary historians, and remodelled by others of more recent date. Be it so; yet I may be permitted to say, that much still remained to be discovered and told; in point of fact, in all the scenes, the acts, and adventures of this extraordinary man, the first Englishman that circumnavigated the globe, or, as one of his historians says, the first 'who ploughed a furrow round the world,' we have nothing,

or next to nothing, published of his own writing, not even a common sea-journal, with the exception of a few sentences in his third voyage, revised by himself; yet how much is discovered of the real character of a man from his epistolary correspondence! The difficulty was, where to look for it? Obviously in the public depositories of the records of the kingdom, and accordingly to these I made application. In the first instance, I received a most ready permission, by the kindness of Sir James Graham, to have free access to the State Paper Office, where I was well assured there would be found something to my purpose; and also in the numerous collections of manuscripts in the British Museum. From these sources I calculated on receiving much additional and unpublished information; and by the obliging assistance of Sir Henry Ellis, in the latter, and of Messrs. Lechmere and Lemon, in the former, as also from Mr. Thorpe, who obligingly took the trouble to collate my copies with the almost illegible manuscripts, so far from being disappointed, I have obtained numbers of autograph letters, not only of Sir Francis Drake, but also of the Lord High Admiral, the Earl of Essex, and more particularly those relating to the Spanish Armada, miscalled 'the invincible,' together with many other documents connected with the public transactions of Sir Francis Drake."

From the Tower and the collections in Oxford and Cambridge, there was no information to be derived, and as to private collections—but on this tender subject, our author shall tell his own story:—

"As Sir Francis Drake was much in communication with the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, and had frequent correspondence with him, I applied through a friend of the Marquis of Salisbury to have access to the Burleigh Papers, at Hatfield House, or to know what was the nature or extent of the documents relating to Drake. The reply was that it would be a long time before the catalogue was finished, and that his Lordship must decline to let any person have unlimited access to the papers (which was not exactly asked), but as soon as they are completely arranged, his Lordship would let me know how far he could contribute to my object. My next application was to the Marquis of Exeter, who was supposed as likely to be in possession of documents connected with Drake or his family; his reply was that he had sent all his papers to Lord Salisbury. Thus then these memorials, whatever they may be, are and have been closed up for two centuries and a half since the death of this extraordinary man, as it were in a *mare clausum*, in or out of which he, when living, never suffered himself to be confined or excluded."

This repulse from the presses containing the Lord Treasurer's papers (a great proportion of which, by the way, are in the British Museum) is a provoking theme, to which Mr. Barrow incessantly returns. He thinks, not unjustly, that such collections ought to be always accessible to the learned. His complaints, however, are rendered ludicrous by the very inadequate use which he has made of the materials within his reach. The proofs of this are numerous; but it will be sufficient here to observe, that, while complaining so loudly of his exclusion from the literary treasures of Hatfield House, he has yet neglected to consult Maynard's excellent account of Drake's last voyage to the West Indies. The writer of this narrative was one of the military captains of the expedition; he was an intimate friend of Drake, to whom he seems to have been much attached; his language is that of an educated and sensible man; his narrative of the expedition, which proved fatal to both Drake and Hawkins, is much ampler than any account hitherto published. This MS., which is in the library of the British Museum, is altogether so important, that the biographer of Drake, who has overlooked it, may rather lament his own want of diligence than the difficulties opposed to his researches by others. The original letters, published for the first time in this volume, are of no great value, and are certainly not calculated to raise the writer of them in our estimation.

Francis Drake was born, of mean parentage, near Tavistock, Devon, about the year 1539. His father, being persecuted on account of his adherence to the reformed religion, was obliged to fly into Kent, where he lived with a large family in the hull of a ship. Mr. Barrow's volume furnishes no proof, though he affirms it does, that Sir Francis Drake was a man of superior education. A very ably written letter of Drake's is given by Stowe, on which the biographer of the former descants with much satisfaction; it requires, however, but little critical skill to discover that the merit of that letter belongs wholly to Stowe. The only learned allusion which we find in Drake's letters, is the following—"Yf Hanybull had followed his victories, it is thought of many he had never byne taken by Sepyo," in which the very vernacular mode of corrupting the name of Hannibal, certainly does not favour the presumption that the writer was well educated.

Young Drake engaged early in the seafaring life. In 1567 he accompanied his kinsman, Capt. Hawkins, in a slave-trading adventure to the West Indies. On this, our author observes—

"So far was this traffic then considered from being infamous, that every encouragement was given to it by Queen Elizabeth, who took Hawkins into her service, made him Paymaster of the Navy, and, to mark her sense of obligation and favour, gave him a coat of arms, 'whose crest was a demi-moor properly coloured, bound by a cord,'—the very symbol which, more than two hundred years afterwards, was made use of as a vehicle to stamp infamy and disgrace on those concerned in it, as well as abhorrence and detestation of the traffic itself,—that same traffic which, when carried on successfully, conferred, as we see in the case of Hawkins, badges of honour in the days of Elizabeth."

It is worthy of note, as expressing the temper and morality of that much-lauded age, that Sir Francis Drake, in one of his letters to Secretary Walsingham during the expedition to the coast of Spain, states, that he and the other captains of the fleet had come to a resolution to sell all their Spanish prisoners to the Moors. "When the spirit of adventure is afloat," says Mr. Barrow, "the seamen of England are never found wanting, where honour or glory calls." But it is not always in honour or glory that the charm of adventure consists; money has its influences; and this unwelcome truth cannot fail to strike any one who gives his attention to the history of Drake's expeditions. Though Hawkins's voyages to the West Indies were unsuccessful, yet they did not extinguish hopes, but rather had the effect of drawing attention to that quarter. The following passage contains an exposition of political morality, such as could not escape censure in our days:—

"Elizabeth was well disposed to encourage adventurers desirous of sharing in the riches extorted by Spain from the unfortunate princes of Mexico and Peru and their native subjects, from whom, by most unjust and tyrannical means, she obtained that wealth which enabled her to domineer over a large portion of Europe. She was equally well disposed to break a lance with Philip, who was employing every discreditable means to seduce her subjects from their religion and allegiance; but the times made it inexpedient to commit the nation to anything that could be construed into a direct act of aggression."

By adventurers sharing with the Spaniards what the latter had unjustly acquired, we must understand pirates robbing them of what they are supposed to have robbed others. In 1572, Drake went forth from Plymouth, with two small vessels, the crews of which, together, numbered but seventy-three men. His destination was the port of Nombre de Dios, where the Mexican treasures, intended for Europe, were supposed to be deposited. The circumstances of this expedition are amply related in the old histories;

we shall, therefore, only observe that it was conducted with great skill and boldness; and that it laid the foundation of Drake's fame and fortune. From a tree, on the Isthmus of Panama, he descried the South Sea, and was inspired at that sight, with hopes and projects which were eventually realized. This adventure proved completely successful; Drake got his share from the Spaniards. In a musical entertainment, written by Sir W. Davenant, and founded on Drake's voyage, we read—

A ton of yellow gold,
Concealed within our hold,
For half my share I scorn to take.

It was not to be expected that our hero should stop short in the mid-career of success. "Five years," says Camden, "after his return from a former voyage, to wit, in the year 1572, when Drake had gotten a pretty store of money, by playing the seaman and the pirate, he, to lick himself whole of the damage he had received from the Spaniards (which a divine, belonging to the fleet, had easily persuaded him to be lawful), set sail again for America." His fleet, this time, consisted of five small vessels, the largest of 100 tons, equipped wholly by private adventurers. We shall follow the narrative of this remarkable voyage merely for the sake of pointing out what we conceive to be the errors in judgment of Drake's biographer. The deepest stain on Drake's reputation, is the execution of his friend Doughtie, whom he condemned to death on a charge of mutiny, evidently constructive, and not founded on any overt act, in Port St. Julian, on the coast of Patagonia, where a similar tragedy had been previously enacted, in the expedition of Magalhaens. Mr. Fletcher, the chaplain and historian of the expedition, speaks of Doughtie in terms of the warmest regard, and evidently considers him as a murdered man. Mr. Barrow insists strongly on Drake's kindness and suavity of disposition; but he has no testimony to this effect. Seamen gathered round Drake because he promised to enrich them quickly, and was one of their own kind, but it is plain enough that in command he was a tyrant, and capable of extreme harshness. Mr. Barrow labours in vain to show that Drake had a right to put Doughtie to death; he cannot vindicate the justice of the deed. He is obliged to make the following admissions:—

"Still a mystery hangs over the whole proceeding,—an irregular court held,—a civilian criminally accused, but no crime specified,—no charge produced,—no defence set up,—no evidence on either side,—no proceedings put on record,—the prisoner condemned and executed by an unusual process,—and not a word said about it."

It appears, from Fletcher's statement, that Doughtie was a man of great intellectual attainment, and far superior to his companions, among whom he appears to have become an object of general dislike. Is it not likely then, that on growing practically acquainted with the character of the adventure in which he had engaged, his romantic hopes gave way to feelings of disgust, and that, by avowing his scruples, he incurred the hatred of his comrades, who stood rebuked in his presence? There are maxims of morality the zealous inculcation of which might, on board of a pirate, be deemed mutiny.

Drake now directed his course through the Straits of Magellan, which had never been navigated since they were first discovered. "It is a remarkable fact," says his biographer, "that in sixteen days they passed through this most intricate and troublesome navigation, which, on an average, requires a fortnight for one of our square-rigged vessels to accomplish, with all the advantage of modern knowledge, improvements in ships, nautical instruments, and improvements in navigation." In this passage, there is an evident intention to ascribe to the skill of Drake

what really belonged to the winds and currents. Favoured by these, a ship may pass through the straits in much less time than the average above stated. It is on record that the privateer, *Farewell*, Capt. Strong, passed through the Straits of Magellan, in 1690, in seven days, during four of which she lay at anchor: from leaving the Pacific Ocean till she entered the Atlantic she was under sail but sixty-eight hours.

On entering the Pacific, Drake's little fleet was dispersed by a storm. Capt. Winter returned to England, and our hero remained alone in the *Golden Hind*, the other vessel being lost. While tossed about by tempests he saw "the southern extremity of the land," and is supposed, from this vague indication to have discovered Cape Horn. After many hardships he made his way northwards along the western coast of America, where he pillaged the Spaniards, who were quite unprepared for an enemy in the South Sea, to his heart's content. Laden with plunder, and panting for home, he resolved to return by the straits of Anian, or that fancied northern communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the existence of which was at that time firmly believed in. He accordingly sailed northwards along the coast of New Albion till he attained the latitude of 42°, but here (to use the language of his biographer) "his endeavours were strangely crossed by the unexpected severity of the weather," and he was obliged to change his course to the southward. Here Mr. Barrow affects to discredit the account of the excessive cold experienced, forgetting that he thereby leaves Drake's change of purpose unexplained. He says,—

"In admiring the good sense and kindly feeling of Drake, it is impossible at the same time not to be struck with the absurd and utterly incredible account of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of whose intellect some delusion must unquestionably have taken possession, or he would not have recorded such nonsense, in direct contradiction to the usual ordination of nature, in such a latitude and at such a period of the year; it may therefore be fearlessly pronounced impossible. But as the 'World Encompassed' is avowedly taken from Fletcher's manuscript, it cannot be wondered that they should be identically the same."

There is no natural reason why there should not be as much irregularity of seasons on the coast of New Albion as in any other quarter of the earth, and since that country is encompassed from east, or even south-east, to N.N.W. by mountains covered with perpetual snow, land-winds, whenever they prevail, must lower the temperature.

We have no doubt whatever, therefore, that Fletcher's statement was perfectly correct, while we admit, at the same time, how provoking it was that the solution of the favourite problem of a north-west passage should not have been attempted by such a hero as Drake. Mr. Barrow, however, thus endeavours to console himself in his disappointment:—

"But it will be done from one side or the other. There is one man, the first and foremost among Purchas's 'Marine Worthies,' whose return from the Antarctic regions, with his two ships ready fitted, manned with officers and crew that will not desert him, in full health and vigour, none of whom, it is reported, have had so much as a *finger-ache* during two voyages among fields of ice.—Captain James Ross is the man for whom this accomplishment of the North-West passage is reserved; an object which three centuries nearly of repeated trials have not yet completed. Seven long and severe winters in the northern ice; a march amid ice and snow of some hundred miles to approach the magnetic pole; a volunteer winter voyage to the Greenland Seas, to relieve the whaling ships frozen up; three attempts to approach the Southern Pole; this is the bold and talented officer to go from the Atlantic to the Pacific, round the northern coast of America."

We trust that the Hudson's Bay Company will complete the survey of the northern coasts of America, which they have so honourably commenced, and that they will select for the task some young man who has still to earn his fame. There is little wisdom in expending immense sums on what may be called the curiosities of geography. Not that we have any objection, in the abstract, to the prosecution of geographical discoveries; but so long as one-half of mankind is ignorant of the other half, we think that the exploration of the north-west passage and of icy seas may be judiciously deferred.

Drake now steered westwards across the Pacific Ocean: he had found charts and directions for his course on board one of his Spanish prizes. His biographer extols his skill and boldness in navigating unknown seas, but in truth he was only lucky, until near Celebes his vessel struck. "The ship," says Fuller, "knocked three times at the door of death, which no doubt had opened the third time." The crew immediately endeavoured, by praying and fasting, to lighten the ship of their sins. They also threw overboard such a quantity of spices as "made the sea into a caudle," but it does not appear that they parted with any of their bulion. At length, after a voyage of two years and ten months round the world, Drake, with a well freighted ship, arrived at Plymouth. The clear profits of this voyage, according to the settlement between Drake and his partners, were 47 for 1, or 4,700 per cent. It may be safely concluded, therefore, that he had not only enriched himself, but that he became the idol of all the greedy adventurers of the day.

The honours paid to Drake's ship need not be here related. He was the first Englishman "who," as one writer says, "ploughed a furrow round the earth," or, as Fuller has it, "who made a thorough light through the world." It is worthy of remark, that Fuller, well informed as he generally was, did not understand why Drake, in going round the earth with the sun, should lose a day of his reckoning. "He lost," says that author "one day in three years, which is but little for such a time; there are some captains who lose a day every week." Again he observes, that "Drake, though a curious searcher after time, lost one day through the variation of the several climates." This anecdote certainly deserves a place in our hero's biography.

Drake had now reached the pinnacle of his good fortune. The Queen heaped honours on him, not only as a distinguished navigator, but also as the persecutor of her bitter enemies, the Spaniards. Yet we are told, that "some prime courtiers refused the gold he offered them as gotten by piracy." Suits were commenced against him by private individuals whom he had plundered. To meet the demands of the Spanish government, a commission of restitution was appointed, respecting which Mr. Barrow is quite silent. But the result was, that Elizabeth, not being very sincere in her promises of redress, and the Spanish king, on the other hand, applying to his own use whatever was repaid, instead of distributing it among his injured subjects, the cry for justice soon ceased, and Drake remained in the quiet enjoyment of his ill-gotten wealth. Mr. Barrow is a firm believer in Queen Elizabeth's extemporaneous Greek. The school-boy story of the Spanish ambassador's addressing her in Latin hexameters, and her replying in the same language and measure, is here related with much gravity as authentic fact. Well may our author wonder what could have prompted the Spanish ambassador to indulge in so pedantic and mad a freak:—

"Whether this insolent demand was actually

made in the above dictatorial language, as a compliment to her acknowledged talent in the knowledge of various languages, is not material."

The material consideration is, that if the tale be true (and the internal evidence of the verses themselves is enough to disprove it), the Queen was willing to tolerate a gross insult for the sake of showing off her Latin. As the rupture with Spain grew wider, Drake, who was a main cause of it, rose in employment, and commanded fleets fitted out to annoy the enemy. His name drew round him a host of adventurers, and wherever he went plunder was the immediate object. The history of the Spanish Armada, in the discomfiture of which our hero bore a distinguished part, is related circumstantially by Mr. Barrow; yet we cannot find in his pages anything like a rational or philosophical explanation of the maritime superiority which the English manifested at that crisis. In the circumnavigation of the globe, and the exploration of the east and west, the English unquestionably followed in the wake of the Spaniards and Portuguese. They never dreamt of laying claim to naval eminence, when they discovered that they were well able to cope with those whom they were used to consider as much superior to them. It is ridiculous to assign this sudden rise into naval ascendancy, which marks an epoch, to the innate superiority of Englishmen and Protestants. We shall venture to suggest a far more reasonable explanation of the matter. The influence of fashion in leading away from utility and convenience, is greater than is commonly imagined. In the Middle Ages, European warriors armed themselves in such a way as to become totally unserviceable. The full-armed knights, however, being superior to the ill-armed multitude, and on an equality with one another, never suspected the weakness of their system, till the Turks, in the sixteenth century, showed the advantage of a keen, light blade, wielded by an unencumbered arm: a rapid revolution then took place in European warfare. In like manner the art of constructing ships of war was misconceived, and had taken a wrong direction. The Spaniards, in particular, built vessels of immense size, and towering to a great height at the poop and fore-castle. These great ships were far less manageable than those of smaller size; and when the English, unprovided with a great navy, were compelled to equip a fleet of small merchant vessels to meet the Armada, the result was a discovery for which they were hardly prepared; namely, that the fleet of small craft was the more efficient of the two. It is curious to observe, that the commanders of the English fleet, at that time, were continually calling on the government for supplies, particularly for ammunition; they seem never to have had powder and shot enough for three days. The Spaniards were as ill provided; and the whole affair, as a trial of naval strength, appears, at the present day, quite ludicrous.

We now pass to the closing scene of Drake's life, his expedition to the West Indies in 1595; and with the assistance of Maynard's valuable MS. narrative, we shall make our reader acquainted with the true character of that, and all our hero's other expeditions. Drake's "self-willed and peremptory command being doubted," as Maynard expresses it, "the Queen joined with him in this commission, Sir John Hawkins, 'a man old and wary, entering into matters with so laden a foot, that the other's meat would be eaten before his spit would come to the fire.'" Maynard says of Drake that he was "a man of great spirit, and fit to undertake matters; in my poor opinion, better able to conduct forces to places where service was to be performed than to command in the execution thereof." Drake's name, and his glowing representations of the

golden harvest which he was about to gather, drew plenty of volunteers to his standard; yet the project was several times on the point of being abandoned. At length the equipment was completed, and the fleet put to sea with about 2,500 men. The two chiefs were unable to hide their jealousy and mistrust of each other; "agreeing best," says Maynard, "for what I could conjecture, in giving out a glorious title to their intended journey, and in not so well virtualising the navy as I deem was her Majesty's pleasure it should be. Both of them served them to good purpose, for from this having the distributing of so great sums, their miserable providing for us would free them from incurring any great loss, whatsoever fell of the journey." They were not long at sea when Drake complained that he had too many men in his ships, and pressed Hawkins to take, and provide for fifty of them, which the latter refused to do, unless Drake requested it as a favour. Hence was kindled a "great deal of fire in their stomachs." All the operations of the Expedition at the Canary Isles and in the West Indies proved unfortunate. The Spaniards were everywhere prepared to resist, and with much fighting there was little booty. We cannot avoid adverting here to an "ancient pleasantie and right merrie conceit" which belongs wholly to Mr. Barrow. Hakluyt relates, that at Portorico, a shot passed through the Admiral's cabin, which wounded Sir Nicholas Clifford and Mr. Browne. Fuller varies the story with the addition of a name, thus—"a shot took away the stool from under him (Drake) as he sat at supper, wounded Sir N. Clifford and Brute Browne to death." Hereupon Mr. Barrow observes, that Mr. Browne was usually called, that is, he was nicknamed, Brute; and in reference to the accident above mentioned, he adds, that Drake might have exclaimed *Et tu, Brute!* Nay, he goes further, and says that Drake did actually make *some such* exclamation, alluding to the sentence preserved by Fuller, "Ah, dear Brute, I could grieve," &c.; but in this there is no pun, no joke intended, nor did Fuller, ever alive to a conceit, imagine such a thing. Drake was no joker; he was no votary of the gentle goddess. He had a fiery, earnest temper; the serious, reverent feelings predominated in his bosom; and as to his poking any dull unfeeling fun at his dying friend, it was as far from his nature as earth from sky. But a sharp-sighted critic would have suspected the correctness of Fuller's text, and would have abstained from rearing conjectures on it. In fact, the clearly written autograph MS. of Maynard, who was present, thus explains the matter: "A shot came amongst them, wherewith Sr. Nichol: Brute, Browne, Capt. Stratford, who had Grimstone's company, and some standers by were hurt. Sr. Nicholas died that night. . . . My brother Browne lived five or six days, after which he died much bewailed."

Sir John Hawkins died soon after the arrival of the fleet in the West Indies. The attempt to seize the treasures at Panama ended in disappointment; but passing from particulars which may be found elsewhere, we shall here give Maynard's account of the close of Drake's life, which is new, and extremely interesting:—

"I questioned with our general, being often private with him, whilst we staid here, to see whether he would reveal to me any of his purposes, and I demanded of him why he so often conjured me, being in England, to stay with him in those parts as long as himself, and where the place (the seat of the wealth) was. He answered me with grief, protesting that he was as ignorant of the Indies as myself, and that he never thought any place could be so changed, as it were, from a delicious and pleasant arbour into a waste and desert wilderness. Besides the variability of the winds and weather, so stormy and boisterous as he never saw it before; but he most wondered,

that since his coming out of England he never met sail worthy the giving chase unto. Yet, in the greatness of his mind he would, in the end, conclude with these words: it matters not, man, God hath many things in store for us, and I know many means to do her Majesty good service, and to make us rich, for we must have gold before we see England. When, good gentlemen, in my conceit, it fared with him as with some careless living man, who prodigally consumes his time, persuading himself that the nurse that fed him in his childhood will likewise nourish him in his old age. But finding the dug dried and withered, enforced to behold his folly and tormented in mind, he dieth with a starved body. He had, beside his own adventure, gaged his reputation greatly in promising her Majesty to do her honourable service, and to return her a very profitable adventure and having sufficiently experienced for seven or eight years, how hard it was to regain favour, once ill-spoken of, his fortune now leaving him to yield to a discontented mind. And since our return from Panama, he never carried mirth nor joy in his face, yet no man he loved must conjecture he took thought of it. But here he began to grow sickly."

Drake died soon after the failure of the Panama enterprise, and was buried in the deep at the entrance of Portobello. Had he lived a few years longer he might, perhaps, have witnessed the decline of his reputation. His scientific attainments, his seamanship, the impulse which he gave to mercantile adventure; his influence, in short, on the morality and political events of his age, are interesting topics, which remain to be discussed by some future biographer.

Ballads and other Poems.—Voices of the Night. —The Spanish Student, a Play, in Three Acts. By H. W. Longfellow. Moxon. Poems. By the Rev. J. Huntington, M.D. New York, Wiley & Putnam.

THE Genius of America is yet young, and has not passed the period of juvenile imitation. In all things it reflects the Old World. It is in progress of education—not educated. The people are all at school; their principles unsettled, and their manners somewhat irregular. Even their vices are puerile. A nation repudiating its debts, looks dishonest; but an academy of youths neglecting to return certain loans, that might have been gifts, would have the laugh against the lenders if they complained. America has the world before her, and has to set herself up in it. During her non-age she could incur no responsibility, and she has yet to scramble for a small capital to enable her to make a stand somehow and somewhere. Had she been born with silver spoon in her mouth, the matter would have been different. We are not, however, inditing an apology, but an illustration. Well, America is young and imitative; but all her imitation, happily, is *not* on the side of cunning. She copies, also, and sometimes robs, the true wit and the genuine wisdom of the Old World. Nor is she indebted to England only for her literature: France and Germany have also provided her with models. She has—what we have not—her translated series of Continental Philosophy; her students of abstruse *isms*; her pupils of Kant, Cousin, and Goethe. She has multiplied her sources of instruction, enlarged the spheres of association, and determined to reproduce the Transatlantic States in their universality, not in their sectionalality. And this, too, is done with a seriousness and an earnestness which indicates a manliness of purpose even in youthhood, and promises a generalizing mind and far-reaching views, when the season of maturity shall have arrived.

The poetic imitation of the Americans is generally of a superior order: the production is elaborated with anxiety, and finished with scrupulous pains. Hence it has a certain formality, which raises a smile, when we reflect on the

freedom which pervaded the imitated original. The European poet poured forth his soul, and his spirit gave the form in which great emotion and elevated fancy sought expression. Before the American can do this, he must cease to be a schoolboy, and must have become not only "journeyman," but "masterman." We have been betrayed into this germanism by the perusal of Professor Longfellow's poems.

Finely-polished, well-thought poems are these by Professor Longfellow; but he acknowledges for master one Goethe, sophist and bard of Weimar. He is proud to be his mirror—his echo. He is most happy when repeating him. Then is he surest that what he writes is best and wisest. With him, he delights to sing, that—

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, how'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act,—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footsteps on the sands of time;

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait.

Something too much of this. Mr. Carlyle writes nothing else, and we are wearied with its iteration. But in America there is a tribe of persons all writing the same. "The Dignity of Work" is there said and sung, until men are almost taught to forget that "Wisdom cometh of Leisure." We shall be glad when America has fairly set up for herself, and is in a fair way of enjoying her *otium cum dignitate*; then, indeed, we shall have some original, instead of reflected, wisdom from her. As it is, poetry must do as well as it can, in the midst of hard labour. When off the treadmill, it must catch as it may the sound of distant singing, and murmur again from the lips the tones that had delighted the ear. Poetry to the Americans, comes, like faith to believers, by hearing. "The Vision and the Faculty divine" must await a season of deliverance—which is hastening and will arrive quickly.

Such works as these before us are proofs and symbols of the approaching liberation. None can doubt that Professor Longfellow is a man of poetic feeling:—we will say more, he is a poet of considerable lyrical genius. The tone of his mind is decidedly religious; indeed, there is a too frequent recurrence of pious phrases in his verses. Where we expected fancy, not seldom are we put off with devotion; and meet with a canticle where we looked for a song. The sacredness of sentiment in the two following pieces, comes home to the heart; and, in other respects, we think, they are very beautiful:—

The Reaper and the Flowers.

There is a Reaper, whose name is Death,
And, with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

"Shall I have nought that is fair?" saith he;
"Have nought but the bearded grain?"
Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me,
I will give them all back again."

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the Lord of Paradise
He bound them in his sheaves.

"My Lord has need of these flowerets gay,"
The Reaper said, and smiled;
"Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where he was once a child.

"They shall all bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by my care,
And saints, upon their garments white,
These sacred blossoms wear."

And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love;
She knew she should find them all again
In the fields of light above.

O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away.

A Midnight Mass for the Dying Year.

Yes, the Year is growing old,
And his eye is pale and bleared;
Death, with frosty hand and cold,
Plucks the old man by the beard,
Sorely,—sorely!

The leaves are falling, falling,
Solemnly and slow;
"Caw! caw!" the rooks are calling,
It is a sound of woe,
A sound of woe!

Through woods and mountain passes
The winds, like anthems, roll!
They are chanting solemn masses,
Singing, "Pray for this poor soul,
Pray,—pray!"

And the hooded clouds, like friars,
Tell their beads in drops of rain,
And patter their doleful prayers:—
But their prayers are all in vain,
All in vain!

There he stands in the foul weather,
The foolish, fond Old Year,
Crowned with wild flowers and with heather,
Like weak, despised Lear,
A king,—a king!

Then comes the summer-like day,
Bids the old man rejoice!
His joy! his last! O, the old man gray,
Loveth that ever-soft voice,
Gentle and low.

To the crimson woods he saith,—
To the voice gentle and low
Of the soft air, like a daughter's breath,—
"Pray do not mock me so!
Do not laugh at me!"

And now the sweet day is dead;
Cold in his arms it lies;
No stain from its breath is spread
Over the glassy skies,
No mist or stain!

Then, too, the Old Year dieth,
And the forests utter a moan,
Like the voice of one who crieth
In the wilderness alone,
"Vex not his ghost!"

Then comes, with an awful roar,
Gathering and sounding on,
The storm-wind from Labrador,
The wind Euroclydon,
The storm-wind!

Howl! howl! and from the forest
Sweep the red leaves away!
Would, the sins that thou abhorrest,
O Soul! couldst thus decay,
And be swept away!

For there shall come a mightier blast,
There shall be a darker day;
And the stars from heaven down-cast,
Like red leaves be swept away!
Kyrie, eleyson!
Christe, eleyson!

Professor Longfellow excels in translating from the German and the Swedish. Bishop Tegnér's 'Children of the Lord's Supper' is beautifully rendered in English hexameters, and the difficulties of the metre are gallantly surmounted. His own ballads are simple, sometimes spirited, and always moral. On the whole, perhaps, they are too much "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." But with us on this side the water, as with them on that, the Muse of Meditation has usurped the place of the Muse of Action.

The Professor has likewise written a play in three acts, on a subject already treated by Cervantes in a narrative form, and by the Spanish Juan Perez de Montalvan, and Antonio de Solis y Rivadeneira, and our own Thomas Mid-

dleton, in the dramatic. 'The Spanish Student,' however, owes nothing to these sources. It is the work of a contemplative poet, who has undertaken to re-tell, in metrical dialogue, an old tale in narrative prose. The diction is easy and animated, and the story comes out distinctly enough. It is, indeed, a piece of delightful reading. There are, to be sure, useless scenes, and instances of vain repetition, which render the action languid; but this, in the closet, interferes little with the interest. The Gipsy Girl is prettily enough sketched, her Lover daintily tricked out, while the rakish Count shows like a mitigated Lothario, as little as possible offensive to our notions of propriety; and the whole presents a delicate water-colour drawing, pleasant to contemplate in a cabinet or boudoir. Such are the first fruits of the Muse of a writer evincing a taste cultivated by early study, and a facility of execution acquired by diligent practice.

Dr. Huntington is a lyrical poet more decidedly English in his studies; he is classical and Wordsworthian. He, too, is deeply religious, and his poems have a sober hue; but they are so carefully chiselled as to defy critical censure. We remember to have met with him in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and to the periodicals of the United States he is a frequent contributor; the contents of the present volume are, in fact, collected from such sources. As fugitive pieces, there are few, perhaps, that excel these; and it is always pleasing to meet with collections of this kind. Some of the most heartfelt verses have been first introduced to the public in this shape, which is owing generally to their brevity. But a long poem is not necessarily a good one. A short ballad may be better than a great epic.

A considerable portion of this volume is occupied with fragments and inscriptions from the Greek. These are, in general, elegantly and faithfully done. But of this kind of experimental versifying we have had so much during the last seven years, that we begin to be weary. We really yearn for something new from the New World. What are the Greek poets to them, or they to the Greek poets? Do let us have an American poet, smacking of the soil, full of his country's hopes, and sharing its spirit of independence! We repeat our belief, that the season of America's maturity is at hand; but the nearer it approaches, the more impatient we become. Accordingly, we looked anxiously through this volume for something significant of the long-expected advent. Alas! we were disappointed. Instead of something purely American, we had sonnets on the Coronation of our Queen Victoria; not at all republican; and other sonnets on "the heavenly Vine of the true Church," not at all Protestant. We do these things better in Europe; they belong to us, but they belong not to you, children of the New World!—and so ye will know and acknowledge when ye become men, and have put away these childish things.

As something in subject, though not in the mode of treatment, strictly American, we extract one of the sonnets:—

Suggested by a Picture by D. Huntington.

A VIEW OF A RAVINE NEAR THE HEAD-WATERS OF THE RHAMAT.
March, 1859.

The cascade flashes through the lit ravine;
And where the settler's axe has thinned the trees,
The sun looks through their bright autumnal screen
Of coloured leaves. Fantastic visions
Of rocks illumined by his smile he sees;
Their shattered fronts the forest stems between,
And all with creeping vegetation green.
Flies 'twixt the mossy trunks the dripping breeze,
On its moist wings outbearing to our ears
A pleasant rustle of decaying leaves,—
And the hoarse gurgle of descending waters:
Come mingling sounds, which charmed Fancy hears,
And pure Imagination glad receives!
—Of Memory and Delight the twin-born daughters.

Other sonnets, "*delicia novi Eboraci*," take us to the Battery and the banks of the "kingly

Hudson;" but their tone is European, monarchical, and ecclesiastical. Let us recommend to both Professor Longueton and Dr. Huntington a dependence on native genius and associations, if they would achieve that immortality after which they both confessedly aspire.

Travels in Holland; the United Provinces, England, Scotland, and Ireland. By Sir W. Brereton, Bart., 1634—1635. Edited by E. Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S. &c. Printed for the Chetham Society.

THE Palatine counties of Lancashire and Cheshire had long a language and literature of their own, both now rapidly disappearing, and we therefore heard with pleasure of the formation of a Society to preserve the historical and literary remains connected with those districts. With great propriety the Society has taken its name from Humphrey Chetham, the first great patron of literature among the manufacturers of Northern England, and it is to be hoped that the revival of his name may lead the wealthy proprietors of mills, factories, and print-works, to emulate his generous care for posterity, by fostering the growth of art and literature, in worthy combination with the increase of science and manufactures.

There is no part of Europe, and few parts even of America, where so rapid a change has been wrought, both in the physical aspect of the country and in the social condition of the people, as in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire. When William the Conqueror, leading his army from York to Chester, passed over the ridge of Pendle, he found the country before him so tangled with woods, marshes, and shaking-bogs that it was with difficulty he could induce his followers to attempt a passage. Even in the age of the Stuarts the forests of Rossendale and Pendle were looked upon in the same light as "the bush" in the Australian colonies, and the Saxon race in these fastnesses remained until a very late period more pure from Norman or other foreign intermixture than in any part of England. [See *Athen.* No. 769.] They still preserve many peculiarities of habit, language, and legend, which are thoroughly Teutonic; they have local songs and a local drama not undeserving the attention of antiquarians, and there are modern writers of songs in the Lancashire dialect, who have proved that their Doric is not less available for poetry than the Lowland Scotch.

It is a judicious rule of the Chetham Society to limit its labours to the literature of Lancashire and Cheshire, for these counties will afford ample scope for their exertions; indeed, judging from the list of works projected, we suspect that the field is much wider than the members themselves had anticipated, for we find no reference to the MS. collections of Chetham College and the Herald's Office, and we see no announcement of any illustration of the intended Jacobite movement at the close of Queen Anne's reign, or the Derwentwater rebellion of 1715. The list of the Council is, however, a guarantee that neither diligence of research nor judgment in selection will be wanting; and among the patrons there are several whose munificent rooms must be rich in valuable and interesting historical illustration.

The volume before us is the rough journal of the travels of Sir William Brereton during the years 1634 and 1635. We find no intimation of the object of his journeys, but he seems to have been employed on some public business, and to have intended these memoranda for the amusement of his domestic circle. The notes of the traveller are rambling and unconnected, but they are illustrative of the commencement of the puritanical age. Indeed, as the MS. was for some time in possession of Sir Walter Scott, Brereton may have furnished some hints

for the character of Bridgenorth, in 'Peveril of the Peak.' At Rotterdam he became acquainted with the celebrated Hugh Peters, who was then chaplain to the English Puritans of that city. Peters was much annoyed by the desecration of the Sabbath in Holland, the Dutch reformed churches having taken a lower view of the sanctity of Sunday than any of the Calvinistic congregations:—

"Mr. Peters, the minister of the English here, informed [me], a religious burgomaister, two years ago, endeavoured to reform the profanation of the Sabbath, and imposed and collected, by distress or otherwise, one guilden from every man trading or working on this day: at length the brewers (whereof are abundance in this town) made a head, came into the Statehouse, and in a mutinous manner told the burgomaister that they would not be subject unto his new laws; and hereby all quashed formerly effected, and the hoped for reformation came to nothing."

Brereton, like most of the Puritans of his day, was a believer in daemoniacal possession; and at Delft he had the curiosity to send for a woman who was said to be possessed.

The catalogue of the curiosities preserved in the Anatomical Museum at Leyden will remind our readers of the monastic collection described by Sir Francis Palgrave, in which a cocoa-nut was exhibited as a roc's egg:—

"An Egyptian king, a blackamoor, who is said to have died three thousand years ago, who was embalmed, and so preserved from putrefying to this day: his name was Pharaoh, brought hither within this thirty years. Here are the skins of men and women tanned: a man's much thicker and stiffer than a woman's. Here the anatomy of a woman executed for murdering her bastard child, and the child anatomized in her arms. Here we numbered the ribs in two anatomies of a man and a woman, and found eleven ribs in a man's side and twelve ribs in a woman's side. Here is also an Egyptian king's daughter, a blackamoor, embalmed; the jaw of a whale, four or five yards long; the teeth of a whale, near half yard long one of them, twelve in number, the rest every two less than other; a young whale, cut out of his dam's belly, which lies below in the cellar, eight yards long. *Fulminis sagitta*, the dart of a thunderbolt, about the length and thickness of your little finger. Here are the anatomies of divers creatures, men, women, and children; bull, horse, stag, water-dog, goat, monkey, ape, baboon, fox, swine, musk-cat, house-cat, which hath fifteen ribs; divers other creatures whose ribs numbered (as bull, horse, dog) had but twelve; whale had seventeen ribs; greyhound, wolf, bear, swan, eagle, cock, stork, pigeon; the guts and maw of a man thirty-six foot long; head of elephant, two tigers' skins stuffed; an Indian mole stuffed, as big as a cat: turtle shell, two yards every way; crab-fish, with an horn in the forehead about two foot; the body of a West India foal, phœnicoptaras, three yards long, the body almost as great as a swan: short wings, red and black, long legs, long neck, crooked bill, feet like a goose; a cancer, East India, with a shell like a broad platter on her back; divers serpents, one great one, three yards long; a very great Roman urn, wherein they put the dust of their great persons dead, when their bodies are burned; a lamp, used [to be] placed by the Romans in the sepulchres, which is said to burn perpetually; the proportion of two crocodiles, one four yards long; caput alces; two Indian canes, nine yards long, half-yard about; many more rarities which I found in my book, and there pricked, and many more there are which are omitted."

A greater curiosity than any of these was found near Amsterdam:—

"This woman had twenty-four husbands; six of them drowned, two of them slain. She died about five years ago. She was a man-like woman. Stephen Offwood, our host, hath seen and known the woman; she died in this town. One of her husbands lived with her seven years, and she had divers children. This day 10 Junii I walked out of town to the house where she lived, wherein I saw her picture hanged up: her name was Frische Roemer; it is a tapp-house, and herein I drunk a can of beer."

The description of the mechanical toys moved by water-power, which a professor of Leyden

constructed, is amusing, but we must pass it over, as the professor's decency was not at all in proportion to his ingenuity. After his return from Holland, Brereton undertook a journey to Scotland; his road lay through the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and on his way he was entertained by Bishop Moreton, who told him some court anecdotes, with which he appears to have been much entertained. In Edinburgh Brereton appears to have been much annoyed by the filth of the city and the dirty habits of the people:—

"The sluttishness and nastiness of this people is such, that I cannot omit the particularizing thereof, though I have more than sufficiently often touched upon the same: their houses, and halls, and kitchens, have such a noisome taste, a savour and that so strong, as it doth offend you so soon as you come within their walls; yea, sometimes when I have light from my horse, I have felt the distaste of it before I have come into the house; yea, I never came to my own lodging in Edenborough, or went out, but I was constrained to hold my nose, or to use worm-wood, or some such scented plant. Their pewter, I am confident, is never scoured; they are afraid it should too much wear and consume thereby; only sometimes, and that but seldom, they do slightly rub them over with a filthy dish-clout, dipped in most sluttish greasy water. Their pewter pots, wherein they bring wine and water, are furred within, that it would loathe you to touch anything which comes out of them. Their linen as it is sluttishly and slothfully washed by women's feet, who, after their linen is put into a great, broad, low tub of water, then (their clothes being tucked up above their knees) they step into the tub and tread it, and trample it with their feet (never vouchsafing a hand to nett or wash it withal) until it be sufficiently cleansed in their apprehensions, and then it looks as nastily as ours doth when it is put into and designed to the washing, as also it doth so strongly taste and smell of lant and other noisome savours, as that when I came to bed I was constrained to hold my nose and mouth together. To come into their kitchen, and to see them dress their meat, and to behold the sink (which is more offensive than any jakes) will be a sufficient supper, and will take off the edge of your stomach."

From Scotland our traveller sailed over to Ireland, and landing at Carrickfergus, proceeded to Dublin. The only place on his road which attracted much of his attention, was Drogheda, which he describes as "a large and well-built town," and occasionally the residence of the Primate, Archbishop Usher. The character of this great prelate was well sustained in Drogheda:—

"Whilst Dr. Usher (my Lord Primate that now is) here resident, he preacheth constantly every Lord's-day in the morning in the church. There is a sermon therein in the afternoon, and after the same is ended, one of my lord's chaplains repeats his sermon in his own chapel, whither not only all his own family resort, but also (the common door being open) those of the town that please may resort thereunto. In one of the dining-rooms is this conceit, the arms of this see and bishoprick, and Bishop Hampton's own arms or coat enquartered together, and underneath is this inscription or motto: 'Fac tu similiter.' Here is a pretty neat garden, and over against the window in the gallery end, upon a bank, these words, in fair great letters, are written: 'O man, remember the last great day.' The bank is bare, the proportion of the letters is framed and cut in grass. In this palace the Primate is most resident, when he is not at Dublin."

A very meagre account is given of Dublin, but the description of Trinity College will amuse those who compare its past with its present condition:—

"I went this day to view the College, which is called Trinity College, and was erected by queen Elizabeth, and endowed with about 1400*l.* per annum. There is a provost hereof, Dr. Chappell, a vice-provost, and six senior fellows, whose fellowships are worth 9*l.* per annum, besides their diets: there are eight junior fellows, whose fellowships are worth, besides their diet, 3*l.* per annum: poor scholars

about sixty, whose scholarships are only worth their diets. There are about sixty poor scholars, and about fifteen fellow commoners. In the chapel is a monument for Dr. Challoner, sometimes provost of this College, and father to my Lord Primate's wife. Hereunto belongs a pretty little convenient garden. This house is seated in a good air, out of the city, and near the sea. They glory much in their library, whereof I took a full view, and there were showed unto me many manuscripts: one they highly esteem, which they call *Friar Bacon's work*; and say the same is not any where extant save with them; but he must have a stronger faith to believe it than mine, for it is new bound, a very fair manuscript without any blot or blemish; it treats of all manner of learnings; but that it is *Friar Bacon's work* doth not appear either in the frontispiece, title, or any part of the book, as also the subject seems unto me, and the style not to be *Friar Bacon's work*; but here it is so received and reported. This library is not large, well-contrived, nor well furnished with books. They say it is to be disposed of to some other uses, and a new library and schools to be erected."

From Dublin, Brereton went through the eastern counties to Waterford, whence he embarked for England; the chief peculiarities which he remarked on the road were the Irish howl or lamentation for the dead, and the great length of the Irish miles. He found that wherever the roads were worst the miles were longest—on the principle, we suppose, once stated by an Irish post-boy to a querulous traveller—"Sure, your honour, if the roads are bad, we give you good measure to them."

Brereton's visit to Ireland took place just six years before the commencement of the great civil war of 1641, but he saw nothing in the country which could lead him to anticipate such a conclusion. Recusancy was winked at; the Catholics were neither excluded from Parliament nor from municipal offices; the mayor of Wexford escorted the judges to the doors of the church, and then went himself to mass; the Catholic gentry showed as much zeal in suppressing insurgency as the Protestant. These circumstances are so far valuable, as they confirm the truth of Lord Castlehaven's *Memoirs*, an important and impartial cotemporary work on the state of Ireland in the seventeenth century.

Life in the Sick Room. Essays. By an Invalid. Moxon.

It is generally understood that this work is the production of Miss Martineau. It seems designed to give (what are called by some theologians) the writer's "spiritual experiences," as brought home to her consciousness, by the circumstances and solitariness of a Sick Room. She becomes sensible of "angelic ministrations," and traces, in a manner which she presumes impossible to persons in health and action, the agencies for good that are going on in life and the world. She declares her deep conviction, that "there is no hurry, no crushing, no devastation attending divine processes," but that providence is present to every the minutest atom in existence. "Tempting apples," she says, "prove dust and ashes in the jaws" of the enterprising in the out-door world, while the contemplative in the sick room is enabled to see, "by virtue of her position, the flying messenger who is descending with the ambrosia which is to feed her immortal part." So much, by way of example, for the tone and spirit of the work before us.

Our readers must share in the regret, that so gifted a writer should have thus sunk into the Invalid, however fair the visions that may visit her mind in the lonely chamber. Nevertheless, to these "convictions" it is our duty to listen—the instructor being one whose sayings have had influence on the practical affairs of the world, and whose opinions are deservedly held

in high esteem, by those who are themselves intelligent.

The permanent nature of good, the transient nature of evil—these are some of the themes which occupy her mind in the hours of sickness. After a long period of protracted suffering, she finds that, at the conclusion, the pains have gone away, even the recollection of them has vanished:

"The fact of their occurrence is all that even memory can preserve. The sensations themselves cannot be retained, nor recalled, nor revived; they are the most absolutely evanescent, the most essentially and completely destructible of all things. Sensations are unimaginable to those who are most familiar with them. Their concomitants may be remembered, and so vividly conceived of, as to excite emotions at a future time: but the sensations themselves cannot be conceived of when absent. This pain, which I feel now as I write, I have felt innumerable times before; yet, accustomed as I am to entertain and manage it, the sensation itself is new every time; and a few hours hence I shall be as unable to represent it to myself as to the healthiest person in the house. Thus are all the pains of the year annihilated. What remains? All the good remains."

Thus it is, that the Invalid recognizes "Pain as a mere disguise of Blessings, otherwise unattainable!" The Ideas which remain when it has gone, "are essentially good, a part of the indestructible inner life which must, from its very nature, sooner or later part with its evil through experience of the superabounding good of the universe."

But it is not every invalid who has equal strength of mind. With Miss Martineau, the friend who sympathizes best with her, is the one who utters truth most freely. The robust constitution of her intellect demands fact, not fiction. Yet she would not be without certain amenities and consolations proper to her state. Among these, is the fit choice of a residence. An invalid should have something better to look on than paved courts or dead walls. The mind's health of the invalid, requires the choicest prospect that is procurable. The writer herself has chosen the sea:—

"We should have the widest expanse of sky, for night scenery. We should have a wide expanse of land or water, for the sake of a sense of liberty, yet more than for variety; and also because then the inestimable help of a telescope may be called in. Think of the difference to us between seeing from our sofas the width of a street, even if it be Sackville-street, Dublin, or Portland Place, in London, and thirty miles of sea view, with its long boundary of rocks, and the power of sweeping our glance over half a county, by means of a telescope! But the chief ground of preference of the sea is less its space than its motion, and the perpetual shifting of objects caused by it. There can be nothing in inland scenery which can give the sense of life and motion and connexion with the world like sea changes. The motion of a waterfall is too continuous,—too little varied,—as the breaking of the waves would be, if that were all the sea could afford. The fitful action of a windmill,—the waving of trees, the ever-changing aspects of mountains are good and beautiful: but there is something more life-like in the going forth and return of ships, in the passage of fleets, and in the never-ending variety of a fishery. But then, there must not be too much sea. The strongest eyes and nerves could not support the glare and oppressive vastness of an unrelieved expanse of waters. I was aware of this in time, and fixed myself where the view of the sea was inferior to what I should have preferred if I had come to the coast for a summer visit. Between my window and the sea is a green down, as green as any field in Ireland; and on the nearer half of this down, haymaking goes forward in its season. It slopes down to a hollow, where the Prior of old preserved his fish, there being sluices formerly at either end, the one opening upon the river, and the other upon the little haven below the Priory, whose ruins still crown the rock. From the Prior's fish-pond, the green down slopes upwards again to a ridge; and on the slope are cows grazing all summer, and

half way into the winter. Over the ridge, I survey the harbour and all its traffic, the view extending from the lighthouses far to the right, to a horizon of sea to the left. Beyond the harbour lies another county, with, first, its sandy beach, where there are frequent wrecks—too interesting to an invalid,—and a fine stretch of rocky shore to the left; and above the rocks, a spreading heath, where I watch troops of boys flying their kites; lovers and friends taking their breezy walk on Sundays; the sportsman with his gun and dog; and the washerwomen converging from the farm-houses on Saturday evenings, to carry their loads, in company, to the village on the yet further height. I see them, now talking in a cluster, as they walk each with her white burden on her head, and now in file, as they pass through the narrow lane; and finally they part off on the village green, each to some neighbouring house of the gentry. Behind the village and the heath, stretches the rail-road; and I watch the train triumphantly careering along the level road, and puffing forth its steam above hedges and groups of trees, and then labouring and panting up the ascent, till it is lost between two heights, which at last bound my view. But on these heights are more objects; a windmill, now in motion and now at rest; a lime kiln, in a picturesque rocky field; an ancient church tower, barely visible in the morning, but conspicuous when the setting sun shines upon it; a colliery, with its lofty wagon-way and the self-moving wagons running hither and thither, as if in pure wilfulness; and three or four farms, at various degrees of ascent, whose yards, paddocks, and dairies I am better acquainted with than their inhabitants would believe possible. I know every stack of the one on the heights. Against the sky I see the stacking of corn and hay in the season, and can detect the slicing away of the provender, with an accurate eye, at the distance of several miles. I can follow the sociable farmer in his summer evening ride, pricking on in the lane where he is alone, in order to have more time for the unconscionable gossip at the gate of the next farm-house, and for the second talk over the paddock-fence of the next, or for the third or fourth before the porch, or over the wall, when the resident farmer comes out, pipe in mouth, and puffs away amidst his chat, till the wife appears, with a shawl over her cap, to see what can detain him so long; and the daughter follows, with her gown turned over head (for it is now chill evening), and at last the sociable horseman finds he must be going, looks at his watch, and, with a gesture of surprise, turns his steed down a steep broken way to the beach, and canters home over the sands, left hard and wet by the ebbing tide, the white horse making his progress visible to me through the dusk. Then, if the question arises which has most of the gossip spirit, he or I, there is no shame in the answer. Any such small amusement is better than harmless—is salutary—which carries the sick prisoner abroad into the open air, among country people. When I shut down my window, I feel that my mind has had an airing."

This is a long extract, only to be justified by its beauty. There is more in the essay, in the same style, graphic, experimental, minutely observant. But the reader must not expect us to quote the whole—the book should be purchased by all who are sick, for its congeniality with their state, and by all who are well, that when they become otherwise, the remembrance of it may cheer them in their altered condition, and that they may have it by them for easy reference, without the trouble of then sending to purchase it. It is wise to be prepared for seasons of privation. Miss Martineau attributes the comforts she now enjoys, to a certain "preparation of the imagination." She had read Milton and Akenside in childhood, and the faith they had inspired now remains to cheer her after-life in the sick room. Philosophical retrospects that, at one time, were seemingly useless, are now of priceless value; and the daily newspaper is only found to repent the lesson of past times, and to continue the historical associations with which the mind had been formerly busy. Diurnal interests and contemporary politics are now looked at from a more speculative point of view; and the Invalid becomes conscious of a

wisdom of which, in the same degree, she suspected not herself the possessor, when health identified her too much with the occupations and the passions of the moment. She now hopes where once she feared—believes where she had lately doubted. So rapidly have reforms followed on their promulgation, that she has strong faith in the world's improvement, and is convinced that society advances from age to age, and in the present more rapidly than ever, in the career of amelioration. All misery, in her estimation, is temporary, and the causes of it are remediable:—

"I cannot (she says) but look forward to the time when the bad training of children,—the petulancies of neighbours—the errors of the ménage—the irksome superstitions, and the seductions of intemperance, shall all have been annihilated by the spread of intelligence; while the mirth at the minutest jokes—the proud plucking of nosegays—the little neighbourly gifts, (less amusing hereafter, perhaps, in their taste)—the festal observances—the disinterested and refined acts of self sacrifice and love, will remain as long as the human heart has mirth in it, or a humane complacency and self-respect,—as long as its essence is what it has ever been, 'but a little lower than the angels.'"

Miss Martineau is severe in her reflections on the modern practice of unauthorized publication of epistolary correspondence. So strong are her feelings on this point, that she tells us, she has taken practical measures to prevent the publication of her confidential letters. She says:—

"Having made the discovery of the preservation of my letters for purposes of publication hereafter, I have ascertained my own legal rights, and acted upon them. I have adopted legal precautions against the publication of my private letters:—I have made it a condition of my confidential correspondence that my letters shall not be preserved: and I have been indulged by my friends, generally, with an acquiescence in my request that my entire correspondence, except such as relates to business, shall be destroyed. Of course I do as I would be done by. The privacy I claim for myself, I carefully guard for others. I keep no letters of a private and passing nature. I know that others are thinking and acting with me. We enjoy, by this provision, a freedom and fullness of epistolary correspondence which could not possibly exist if the press loomed in the distance, or executors' eyes were known to be in wait hereafter. Our correspondence has all the flow and lightness of the most secret talk. This is a present reward, and a rich one, for the effort and labour of making our views and intentions understood. But it is not our only reward. We perceive that we have fixed attention upon what is becoming an important point of Morals; and we feel, in our inmost hearts, that we have done what we could to guard from encroachment an important right, and from destruction a precious privilege. This may appear a strange statement to persons whose privacy is safe in their obscurity. Those who know in their own experience the liabilities of fame, will understand, and deeply feel, what I have said."

We must, however, abridge our notice of this fascinating volume, else should we be pleased to accompany the writer in her metaphysical and moral speculations, not only on Life, but on Death. On the latter there are many sublime and subtle reflections which are very striking, but which must be left in their sacredness to the prepared mind, that shall resort to this volume for the solace which it is designed to give, and can well afford. Equally acute, if not so serious, is the writer's analysis of the interest which invalids have in repressing all irritability of temper, and the special importance of their doing so, if they would encourage the visits of children, whose presence is ever delightful to the sick prisoner. Her remarks, too, on the degree in which people may become inured to pain, are of great value. But these fade in significance, when compared with her still more remarkable analysis of the "power of ideas in the sick-room," and her argument that

it "matters infinitely less what we *do*, than what we *are*." In the essay, entitled, "Some Perils and Pains of Invalidism," there is a little incident which we quote for an obvious reason:—

"The occasional sense of our being too weak for the ordinary incidents of life, is strangely distressing. The cry of an infant makes us wretched for hours after, in spite of every effort of reason. I saw through my telescope, two big boys worrying a little one, and could not look to see the end of it. They were so far off that there was nothing to be done. The distress to me was such—the picture of the lives of the three boys was so vivid—that I felt as if I had no reason nor courage left. The same sort of distress recurred, but in a more moderate degree, when I saw a gentleman do a thing which I wish could dwell on his mind as it does upon mine. I saw through the same telescope, a gentleman pick up from the grass, where children had been playing the moment before, under the walls of the fort, a gay harlequin—one of those toy-figures whose limbs jerk with a string. He carried it to his party, a lady and another gentleman sitting on a bench at the top of the rocks, whose base the sea was washing. When he had shown off the jerking of the toy sufficiently, he began to take aim with it, as if to see how far he could throw. "He never will," thought I, "throw that toy into the sea, while there are stones lying all about within reach!" He did it! Away whirled harlequin through the air far into the sea below: and there was no appearance of any remembrance on the part of his companions. I could not look again towards the grass, to see the misery of the little owner of the toy, on finding it gone. There was no comfort in the air of genteel complacency with which the three gentry walked down from the rocks, after this magnanimous deed. How glad should I be if this page should ever meet the eye of any one of them, and strike a late remorse into them! To me the incident brought back the passions of my childhood, the shock I have never got over to this hour, on reading that too torturing story of Miss Edgeworth's, about the footman, who "broke off all the bobbins, and put them in his pocket, rolled the weaving-pillow down the dirty lane, jumped up behind his lady's carriage, and was out of sight in an instant." I think these must be the words, for they burnt themselves in upon my childish brain, and have stirred me with passion many a time since; as this harlequin adventure will ever do."

With this extract we must conclude. The character of the work is of the loftiest kind. The reader will not often find more variety of topic in the same space, more purity of sentiment, more elevation of thought, than in this little volume. It should be read slowly, meditatively, and at intervals, so that it may find many resting-places in the mind, where it may leisurely deposit the seeds that may grow into stem and branch, and flower and fruit. Some books are to be read for amusement only, others for instruction also. This book should be read for even a higher purpose—for the edification or building up of the being in us, preparatory to those seasons of trial which may, and for that one season of such which must, come to all; in order that when the body becomes weak and failing, then the mind and heart may find a strength and a confidence, derived from associations with the noblest and loftiest ideas and feelings in which the human spirit can find refuge for time or eternity.

The Highlands of Æthiopia. By Major W. Cornwallis Harris. 3 vols. Longman & Co. Rasselas and the Happy Valley, Bruce and the sources of the Nile, have given to Abyssinia a popular celebrity, to which, on closer acquaintance, it is found to have hardly any title. Yet on the score of an early conversion to Christianity, of ancient though meagre historical annals, and of the rudiments of civilization, existing in a written language, as well as on account of its very peculiar physical aspect and moral condition, that country well deserves the study of an enlightened observer. Vestiges of

the Greeks, the Jews, the Hamyarite Arabs, perhaps even of the ancient Egyptians, might be there traced out by a searching eye. These were not the considerations, however, which directed the attention of the East India Company to that country. It was thought that, as Aden is likely to become the mart of the commerce of the Red Sea, the intercourse with so populous and productive a region as Abyssinia ought not to be overlooked; and it was accordingly resolved to send a mission to the King of Shoa (the southern division of that country), in the view of making such a treaty or preliminary arrangements with him, as might allow foreign merchants to visit his dominions in safety. Our author was chosen to conduct the mission.

Major Harris is already known to the reading world, for his narrative of a journey into the interior of South Africa. Under the captivating title of 'Wild Sports,' that volume was cried up, advantage being cleverly taken of the popularity of the theme. We thought, however, on reading it, that a traveller into a new country ought to be something better than a mere sportsman, and we pointed out, very frankly and distinctly, the demerits of that production—(see *Athen.* Nos. 595, 598). Well had it been for Major Harris if he had hearkened to our admonitions, but he turned in preference to his flatterers, and they have now undone him; for what but flattery could have urged him to the rashness of publishing such flippant, discreditable volumes as those affectingly entitled 'The Highlands of Æthiopia,' or to estimate so low the intelligence of the world which he addresses? It is not without reluctance that we censure severely the volumes of an ambassador to the King of Shoa; but as it is generally a proof of courage in the conscientious critic to tell the truth, in spite of popular bias, so also cases arise when it would be a bold act to dissemble it. Although those who review books without reading them are of course partial to a work, the manifest emptiness of which absolves them from the reproach of an omitted duty, yet we suspect that there will be few so unscrupulous or incautious as to award praise to our author's ranting work on the 'Highlands of Æthiopia.' The reading public looks for information and sound sense, and though it winks at times, and bears or even likes to be duped a little, yet too palpable an attempt to cram its mouth with a stone instead of bread, very naturally awakens its indignation.

After such a preface, it is incumbent on us to state in the plainest terms the causes of our dissatisfaction; they are then as follows:—Major Harris's work is divested to an unwarrantable degree of the essential characters of a narrative of facts. Though nothing is further from his thoughts than the study to be brief, he yet omits all those details which savour most strongly of reality. He was the leader of a mission which he is pleased to call an embassy; but, not to quarrel about a name—whether envoy or ambassador, he was not alone; yet he never informs us how many or who were his comrades or attendants. Our belief is, that he was accompanied by six or seven gentlemen, on whom the scientific business was to devolve, while he enacted the ambassador. He had also an escort of artillery, so that his party altogether consisted of five-and-twenty or thirty individuals. Nevertheless, he suppresses all particulars respecting the composition of the mission; he never mentions his companions, nor alludes to his followers in any but the vaguest terms; all the proceedings of the party are attributed to that vain abstraction, the embassy; the embassy talks with the king; the embassy shoots a bird, or hunts an elephant; the embassy, in short, with its self-

importance, continually struts between us and the simple truth. But Major Harris suppresses not only all particulars having reference to individuals; he rejects also details of time; he gives no journal of his eighteen months' residence in Abyssinia; whole months seem to have been passed in profound sleep by the embassy, and finally, his last volume closes without a word being said of his return.

In the next place, it must be borne in mind, that the ground gone over by Major Harris has been of late years trodden by many travellers. The missionaries Krapp and Isenberg, M. Dufey, Kielmaier, Mr. Airston, M. Rochet d'Hericourt, and Dr. Beke, all entered Shoa by the route of Tajura, while Tamisier and others visited the same country from the north. M. Rochet undertook to teach the Abyssinians the manufactures of sugar and of gunpowder; he appears to have aimed at arranging a treaty of commerce between France and the kingdom of Shoa. It cannot be doubted that the mind of the intelligent King of Shoa was strongly impressed by the results of his intercourse with so many well-informed Europeans, and that many of his inquiries directed to our author, must have referred to his conversations with them. But Major Harris studiously avoids mentioning the name of any modern traveller in Abyssinia, and relates nothing which he has not carefully sublimed from all allusions to objects beyond the embassy. His suppressions, in fact, are carried to such an extent as to provoke doubts respecting the genuineness of his narrative.

That travelling abstraction, the embassy, has written a book, as we have stated, in a very abstract tone, and wanting the characteristics of reality. But furthermore, it has taken the liberty of inserting in what ought to be a true history, several chapters which are, strictly speaking, mere romance. An anecdote of fact is mixed with nine parts of fiction, and swelled out by what is called fine writing, to an enormous magnitude. Thus, at the close of Chap. XXII. of our author's first volume, we find the following words:—"The party, provided each with a tiny cup of most potent coffee, gave ear in silence to the old man's tale, which in the two ensuing chapters shall be presented in the form that would appear best calculated to afford a picture of warfare in the desert." The tale then proceeds:—"All was bustle and confusion in the small sea-port town of Zeila," &c. Now these are evidently chapters of a historical novel, and are exceedingly out of place in the history of a British embassy. Old men's tales improved into chapters, fill a large portion of our author's work, and destroy its credibility, for we cannot always draw the line between what is meant as a statement of fact and what is "presented in the form that would appear best calculated to afford a picture." Many of these pictures are ridiculously ill-drawn. In the love-tale which forms Chap. XXXII. (Vol. I.) of the history of the British Embassy, and begins with the words "Aylia was the comeliest of the dark-eyed daughters of the desert," we are told that "luxuriant hair fell in elf-like tresses over her *ebon* shoulder;" and that a damsel of Arab race is represented as a negress.

Our confidence in the truthfulness of our author's work is still further lowered by the occasional extravagance of his style, which, so far from being simple and sober, is turgid, obscure, and affected in the extreme. His elaborate rhodomontade appears copied from vulgar novels of the Rosa Matilda school. If he would describe a brook, he tells us that "it winds like a mythological dragon." A cliff, he says, "bears a similitude to fortresses reared by the

hands of a Cyclops." The following little sketch fairly represents his genius:—

"Around, the prospect was wild, gloomy, and unearthly, beetling basaltic cones and jagged slabs of shattered lava—the children of some mighty trouble—forming scenery the most shadowy and extravagant. A chaos of ruined churches and cathedrals, *cedgahs*, towers, monuments, and minarets, like the ruins of a demolished world, appear to have been confusedly tossed together by the same volcanic throes, that when the earth was in labour, had produced the phenomenon below; and they shot their dilapidated spires into the molten vault of heaven, in a fantastic medley, which, under so uncertain a light, bewildered and perplexed the heated brain."

He thus brews a great storm:—

"Black masses of cloud, rolling impetuously along the steep acclivities, settled at length over the face of the waste, for a time shrouding the very earth in its dark dank embrace, only to render more striking the contrast to the dazzling light which in another moment had succeeded. Brilliant coruscations blazed and scintillated in every quarter of the fervid heavens, hissing and spluttering through the heavy fog, or darting like fiery serpents along the surface of the ground—at one instant awfully revealing the towering peaks that frowned far in the distance—at the next flashing in a hot sulphury flame through the centre of the encampment. Meanwhile the deep roll of thunder continued without a moment's intermission, the prolonged growl of each startling clap varying ever as it receded in a fitful change of intonation; whilst the wailing of the blast, accompanied by the sharp rattle of hail, and the impetuous descent of torrents of rain, completed the horrors of a tempest which, now at its height, careered madly over the unbroken plain. The soil had soon swallowed the deluge to overflowing."

On a former occasion, when reviewing our author's work on South Africa, we remarked that he seemed incapable of considering men of colour as his fellow creatures. In this work, again, we recognize the same narrow uncharitable spirit: our author uniformly speaks of all the natives of Africa, of whatever race, in the same contemptuous, vituperative strain. Describing Tajura, the first point reached by the British Embassy, he says—

"Of all the various classes and denominations of men who inhabit the terrestrial globe, the half-civilized savages peopling this sea-port, are perhaps the most thoroughly odious and detestable. They have ingeniously contrived to lose every virtue where-with the rude tribes to which they pertain, may once have been adorned; and having acquired nothing in exchange, save the vices of their more refined neighbours, the scale of abject degradation to which they are now reduced, can hardly descend lower. Under this sweeping and very just condemnation, the impotent Sultan, Mohammad ibn Mohammad, stands pre-eminently in relief; and the old miser's rapacity continuing unsated up to the very latest moment, he clutched his long staff betwixt his skinny fingers, and hobbled forth from his den, resolved to squeeze yet another hundred dollars as a parting memento from his British victims."

Now the dark colours in which our author thus dips his pencil at the very outstart, are those with which he bedaubs, with hardly any exception, every race, community, or individual subsequently mentioned by him in the course of his three volumes. In almost every page we meet with the expressions, savage, barbarian, ruffian, greasy rascal, assassin. Nay, more; the word *savage* is used even in reference to the King of Shoa himself, whose character, nevertheless, our author makes an evidently grudging effort to exhibit in a fair light.

Major Harris has compiled a good deal relating to the early history of Abyssinia, and to the part which the Jesuits once enacted in that country; but his talent is that of the novel-writer. He has little acquaintance with the art of being accurate, and his outlines of history are deformed by loose statements, vagueness, and perpetual blunders. Respecting the countries

south-westward of Abyssinia, he has borrowed much information from the missionaries, without acknowledging the obligation. He has thus contrived to make three portly volumes, in which the original information and authentic personal narrative of the mission which he conducted, hardly fills a hundred pages. We shall have abundant opportunity of justifying the severity of these strictures, when we come to offer some remarks on the information recently collected in Abyssinia. We shall, at present, confine ourselves to the proceedings of the political mission.

The failure of the chief efforts hitherto made in the way of African discovery, is attributable, in a great measure, to the practice of fitting out expensive expeditions, for ends which could be attained only by a modest and economical mode of proceeding. Any sergeant or boatswain would be capable of negotiating a treaty with an Abyssinian king; but the Indian Government thought fit to send to Abyssinia—a country where the custom is, that the stranger lives on the hospitality of the king or chief, wherever he comes—a mission numerous enough to eat up a village. The mission or embassy, required for its baggage 170 camels, and undertook to perform a month's journey across a very difficult desert, at the worst season of the year. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that when Major Harris arrived at Tajura, he found it hard to muster native followers, and otherwise complete his arrangements. After much delay the mission at length set forward in the beginning of June, the height of the dry season. They had not advanced far, when in a nocturnal assault, three of the party were killed, and this without a contest. Though the natives were objects of hatred and mistrust, yet no guard appears to have been kept. Who were the murderers? Our author calls them "the dastardly sons of Satan," but this does not remove the mystery. Nor was there the excuse of darkness; the surprise took place in bright moonlight; for our author says:—

"In the grave-like calm of the night, under the pale light of the wan moon, which only partially illumined the funeral crags that hemmed in the dreary chasm, and rose in gloomy sadness over the vaults of the departed, the scene was mournful and impressive."

After some weeks the Mission ascended the Abyssinian heights, and approached the capital of Shoa. The presentation at court is thus described:—

"It was now noon, and the weather having temporarily cleared, the British party, radiant with plumes and gold embroidery, succeeded, after much fruitless opposition, in mounting their gaily caparisoned steeds, and escorted by the governors, the commander-in-chief of the body-guard, and by a numerous and clamorous escort, proceeded in full uniform towards the palace. Many were the attempts made to enforce the etiquette which denies ascent in equestrian order; but as, on gaining the foot of the eminence, the roar of artillery burst from the centre of the encampment, and the deep valley, filling fast with a cloud of white smoke, began to echo back the salute at the rate of six discharges in a minute, no further interference was attempted, and an universal shout arose of 'Malika Ungliz, melcom! melcom!' 'Wonderful English, well done! well done!' * * * The last peal of ordnance was rattling in broken echoes along the mountain chain, as the British Embassy stepped at length over the high threshold of the reception hall. Circular in form, and destitute of the wonted Abyssinian pillar in the centre, the massive and lofty clay walls of the chamber glittered with a profusion of silver ornaments, emblazoned shields, matchlocks, and double-barrelled guns. Persian carpets and rugs of all sizes, colours, and patterns, covered the floor, and crowds of Alakas, governors, chiefs, and principal officers of the court, arrayed in their holy-day attire, stood around in a posture of respect, uncovered to the girdle. Two wide alcoves receded on

either side, in one of which blazed a cheerful wood fire, engrossed by indolent cats, whilst in the other, on a flowered satin ottoman, surrounded by withered eunuchs and juvenile pages of honour, and supported by gay velvet cushions, reclined, in Æthiopic state, His Most Christian Majesty Sâhela Schlâsie. The *Dech Agqari*, or state door-keeper, as master of the ceremonies, stood with a rod of green rushes to preserve the exact distance of approach to royalty, and as the British guests entered the hall and made their bows to the throne, motioned them to be seated upon chairs that had previously been sent in—which done, it was commanded that all might be covered. The king was attired in a silken Arab vest of green brocade, partially shrouded under the ample folds of a white cotton robe of Abyssinian manufacture, adorned with sundry broad crimson stripes and borders. Forty summers, whereof eight-and-twenty had been passed under the uneasy cares of the crown, had slightly furrowed his dark brow, and somewhat grizzled a full bushy head of hair, arranged in elaborate curls after the fashion of George the First; and although considerably disfigured by the loss of the left eye, the expression of his manly features, open, pleasing, and commanding, did not in their *tout ensemble* belie the character for impartial justice which the despot has obtained far and wide—even the Danakil comparing him to a 'fine balance of gold.'

The presents were then exhibited, among which we may mention a handsome Brussels carpet covering the entire room, three hundred muskets, and some Chinese dancing figures. These gifts were graciously received, and we are told that—

"His Christian Majesty passed the greater portion of the night succeeding the presentation of the British Embassy, in revels amid the foreign riches so unexpectedly heaped upon him. Every novel article was minutely examined with all the curiosity of the savage; and the royal scribes, having been duly assembled, elaborate inventories were penned upon scrolls of parchment, to be deposited for the edification of posterity in the archives of the kingdom."

At the close of his second volume, our author touches for the first time on the business of the mission, which he thus dispatches:—

"A commercial convention betwixt Great Britain and Shoa was a subject that had been frequently adverted to; and His Majesty had shaken his head when first assured that five hundred pair of hands efficiently employed at the loom would bring into his country more permanent wealth than ten thousand warriors bearing spear and shield. But he had gradually begun to comprehend how commerce, equitably conducted, might prove a truer source of wealth than forays into the territories of the heathen. This conviction resulted in the expression of his desire that certain articles agreed upon might be drawn up on parchment, and presented for signature, which had accordingly been done; and the day fixed for the return of the embassy to Ankober, was appointed for the public ratification of the document by the annexure thereto of the royal hand and seal. Nobles and captains thronged the court-yard of the palace at Angollala, and the King reclined on the throne in the attic chamber. A highly illuminated sheet, surmounted on the one side by the Holy Trinity—the device invariably employed as the arms of Shoa—and on the other by the Royal Achievement of England, was formally presented, and the sixteen articles of the convention in Amharic and English, read, commented upon, and fully approved. They involved the sacrifice of arbitrary appropriation by the crown of the property of foreigners dying in the country, the abrogation of the despotic interdiction which had from time immemorial precluded the purchase or display of costly goods by the subject, and the removal of penal restrictions upon voluntary movement within and beyond the kingdom, which formed a modification of the obsolete national maxim, 'never to permit the stranger who had once entered, to depart from Abyssinia.' All of these evils had heretofore been in full force; but His Majesty unhesitatingly declared his determination to annul them for the good of his people."

Here we have given entire, our author's history of the treaty of commerce which he

negotiated between the crowns of Great Britain and Shoa. When we have stated that he attended the Abyssinian prince on a foray and slaving expedition, similar to that, over the same ground, already narrated by Mr. Krapf, and by Rochet d'Hericourt; that he made a short trip towards the north, where he shot an elephant; another to the south, where he killed a buffalo, we shall have told the whole history of the mission, as far as we know of it from our author's three volumes.

We may, perhaps, return to Abyssinia, and offer some remarks on the fluctuations of European intercourse with that country. We cannot take leave of Major Harris's political mission, however, without observing, that we much doubt its success. If we are not misinformed, not only was the mission coldly received, but the King of Shoa had even hardly made its acquaintance, when he formed the resolution to exclude Europeans from his dominions for the future. It certainly says little for the boasted influence of Major Harris over the Abyssinian Prince, that the Church missionaries were turned out of Shoa, and their property confiscated, while the English ambassador, as our author styles himself, was residing in that country. How strange that this fact should not be found in our author's volumes! We could point out many similar mystifications in them, which time alone can explain.

Comic Arithmetic. Bentley.

Too many writers of the present day mistake coarseness for humour, and slang for wit. This 'Comic Arithmetic' is a flagrant example of such delinquency; its leading characteristics are its offences against good taste; its marked peculiarity is the writer's ignorance of the nature and character of the class of works to which it professes to belong. No science in the abstract can be a proper subject of parody, but applications of science or speculative extensions of abstract theories to subjects beyond their scope, are just subjects of ridicule, and have furnished some of the most pleasing examples of playful satire. For instance, the attempt to construct a theory of botany on the principle of "normal types," was well caricatured by declaring that "the poker is the normal type of the fire-irons, because a shovel is but a poker with its extremity accidentally exfoliated, and tongs a couple of pokers accidentally connected at the root." Thus also Porson's 'Parody on a Cambridge Examination,' in which the circle of the sciences is employed to explain the nature of a salt-box, is irresistibly ludicrous, and yet minutely accurate. Rabelais' 'Court of Queen Whinn,' and Swift's 'Academy of Lagado,' are well-known examples of this species of satire; but there are none superior to the 'Dissertation on Toys,' and the 'Illustrations of Logic,' which Arbuthnot contributed to 'Martinus Scriblerus.'

In all these instances, the parodists thoroughly understood the principles of the science on which they exercised their wit, and were able to point out the misapplications which were ridiculous, without at all contesting the legitimate applications. Arbuthnot's chapter on 'Logic' is indeed as correct in its science as if it had been written by Smiglerius himself, and its humour would be as much relished by Mill or Whately as by the opponents of Aristotle. But the author of the 'Comic Arithmetic' is so ignorant of numerical science, that he never, even by accident, states one definition aright. If the name of "Arithmetic" be a misnomer, the term "Comic" is still more inappropriate; some wretched wood-cuts, and still more wretched doggerel verses, stolen jokes, not worth the stealing, and attempts at punning, which even the

explanatory aid of italics fail to render intelligible, alone vary the slang which forms the staple of these pages. Well and woeily said Arbuthnot, "It is possible to be very absurd without having the merit of being even ridiculous."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Proverbs for Acting, by the late Miss Ellen Pickering.—The title-page of this small volume informs us of the death of its authoress; an industrious writer, who rarely failed to contribute her dozen volumes a year to the circulating libraries, and of a quality far above mediocrity, as we have often had pleasant occasion to remark. From the days of 'Mansfield Park,' 'Florence Macarthy,' and 'St. Ronan's Well,' down to those of 'The Laurringtons,' private theatricals have proved, at best, a perilous pleasure. Amateurs,—more in earnest in proportion as their opportunities of showing off are fewer, and less assured, because their means are more imperfect—than professional exhibitors—are apt to find the occasion more exciting than agreeable; and many a nook and corner of selfishness is unconsciously displayed on such occasions, which otherwise, cobwebbed up beneath the conventionalisms of good-breeding, would have never been known to exist. A drawing-room play is a severe test of temper. To those, however, who have courage or self-command to brave the ordeal, these 'Proverbs' will be welcome. They contain little situation, it is true, but a good deal of neat dialogue, the characteristic delivery of which is well worth study; nor are they encumbered with any of the difficulties as to scenery or costume generally so hard to surmount.

Hood's Magazine.—We closed the past year with a notice of Hood's *Whimsicalities*, and we open the new one with an announcement of 'Hood's Magazine,' or the Comic Miscellany, in which the public may hope to see their old and pleasant friend following the bent of his free fancies, for whim, fun, pun, or philosophy, as best jumps with his humour—with such touching things as 'The Song of the Shirt,' now acknowledged, or 'The Tale of Temper,' 'Temperance Romance,' and like fooleries, which we have just been laughing over in the Magazine. Would we might "convey" them to our pages; but as that is impossible, we must be content with heartily wishing him success, and stealing—

A DISCOVERY IN ASTRONOMY.

One day—I had it from a hasty mouth
Accustom'd to make many blunders daily,
And therefore will not name, precisely, South,
Herschel, or Bailly—

But one of those great men who watch the skies,
With all their rolling, winking eyes,
Was looking at that orb whose ancient God
Was patron of the Ode, and Song, and Sonnet,
When thus he musing cried,—"It's a truer odd
That no Astronomer of all the squad
Can tell the nature of those spots upon it!"
"Lord, master!" muttered John, a liveried elf,
"To wonder so at spots upon the sun!
I'll tell you what he's done—
Freckled himself!"

Foreign Library. History of Ten Years—1830-1840, by Lewis Blanc. Part I.—*History of the Eighteenth Century*, by F. C. Schlosser, translated by David Davison, M.A., under the immediate superintendence of the author.—These are both well-executed translations of meritorious works, the subjects of which are sufficiently expressed in their title-pages. The politics of M. Blanc are hopeful, and the criticisms of Schlosser have a genial kindness which make his book pleasant reading.

Communications with India, China, &c., by a Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Suez, by Arthur Anderson.—This subject seems just now to occupy a good deal of public attention both in Egypt and in London. Mr. Anderson agrees generally with the writer whose pamphlet we lately noticed (*ante*, p. 1090), and his argument rests mainly on the survey of M. Linant, the engineer, who has devoted much time to the consideration of the subject, and has arrived at the following conclusions:—That the nature of the soil and a chain of lakes present great facilities for a canal.—That the Red Sea, at Suez, being thirty-two feet higher than the Mediterranean at Pelusium, the perpetual current, in the canal, would keep the channel clear, without altering the level of the two seas.—That a breakwater or pier for the protection of vessels, might be constructed on the bar, which would naturally be formed at the embouchure in the

Mediterranean.—That the work might be completed in four years, at a cost of 175,000*l.* The estimated cost Mr. Anderson objects to, as much too low—and in this we fully coincide. Mr. Anderson, however, is of opinion, that the revenue derivable from such a canal would repay a much larger outlay.

Essays and Poems, by E. F. Roberts.—A poem in imitation of Goethe's 'Faust'—a versified 'Legend of the Cross,' and *Essays on Time, Life, Death, and Poetry*, compose the book. As tentative efforts, though not free from many faults, they are not without promise.

A Sequel to Don Juan.—This 'Sequel,' illustrated by some half-dozen Annual-looking prints, has neither the wit, poetry, nor facility of its extraordinary original.

Agitation, by Laicus.—An ecclesiastical satire, directed against Tractarianism; not forcibly expressed, but versified with ease and some grace.

Auld Gaddesmuir, a Poem.—Where is this rage for publication to end? Take the following couplet as a sample—

He sat him down in the solemn hall
Before the august tribunal.

Tales of Ancient Greece, related by B. Niebuhr to his Son.—These stories, of the great historian of Rome, would seem to have made a strong impression on the minds of readers of German literature, inasmuch as no less than three translations of them have appeared almost simultaneously in London. One published by Nutt, is anonymous—another is by Mrs. Austen, and the third comes out under the protecting wing of Felix Summerly. Of the tales themselves, we need only say, that they are well told, and well adapted for young persons—and though they differ materially from the stories of gods and heroes, which delighted us in our schoolboy days, they are doubtless more accurate; and either of these editions will form a welcome Christmas present to the embryo classical students.

Tales of the Great and Brave, by M. Fraser Tytler. Second Series.—"Great" and "Brave," according to the interpretation of this book, mean strong or successful in battle. How far so limited an acceptance of these words will now pass current, may, we think, be questioned. But this is not the time and place for testing the value of military glory, and as a series of biographies of soldiers and champions, Miss Tytler's tales are excellent.

Rhoda, or the Excellence of Charity, though a much less ambitious book, is written on a far wider plan. The lessons it inculcates are excellent for their comprehensiveness and liberality.

The Tests of Time: a Story of Social Life, by Sara Wood.—This tale is good in its purpose, good in its feeling, and good in the manner of its narration. It is free from exaggeration; and it is precisely for this reason that our praise must be brief as it is earnest. The story merely details Time's dealings with a pair of sisters who have been brought up in retirement, the livelier of whom contracts an unwise marriage, and suffers for it most naturally. It is a sound healthy book, and well suited for a present to a young friend.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is now ready, price 6*d.*, stamped to go free by post.

List of New Books.—History of Scotland, by Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., Vol. IX. post 8vo. 6*s.* cl.—Glover's Pigmentum Papale, or Popish Sham-Bishops, 8vo. 4*s.* swd.—Short Family Prayers for every Morning and Evening of the Month, by W. Solkan, 2nd ed. 12mo. 3*s.* cl.—The Vision of Isaiah concerning Jerusalem, rendered into Verse, 12mo. 2*s.* 6*d.* cl. swd.—Poems on various Subjects, by T. Wray, 2nd ed. 18mo. 1*s.* 6*d.* cl.—A Christmas Carol, by C. Dickens, 2nd ed. 8vo. 3*s.* cl.—Foreign Library, Part XIII. 'History of the Eighteenth Century,' Part III., by F. C. Schlosser, 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.* swd.—Goddard on the Teeth, 4to. 3*s.* cl.—Leeche's Thirty Years from Home, a Voice from the Main Deck, 18mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* cl.—The Child's Picture and Verse Book, commonly called Otto Specter's Fable Book, translated by Mary Howitt, square, 10*s.* 6*d.* hds.—Genealogical Chart of English Sovereigns, by G. F. Graham, 8vo. 5*s.* cl.—Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry, Part II. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.* cl.—Introduction to Practical and Organic Chemistry, 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* cl.—Happy Hours, or the Home Story Book, by Mary Churchill, square, 3*s.* 6*d.* cl.—Parley's Lives of the Apostles, twelve wood-cuts, square, 3*s.* cl.—Father and Daughter, and Temper, by Mrs. Opie, new ed. 8vo. 6*s.* cl.—Clarke's English Helicon, American Series, Vol. II., Hoffman's Vigil of Faith, and other Poems, 32mo. 1*s.* swd.—The Position of the Church of England in the Catholic World, by Rev. J. Page, 8vo. 14*s.* cl.—Treasure Trove, a Romantic Irish Tale of the last Century, by Samuel Lover, 8vo. 14*s.* cl.—Illustrated London News, Vol. III. 18*s.* cl.—A Practical Chart of Diseases of the Skin, by G. A. Walker, 8vo. 3*s.* cl.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Mosul, Mesopotamia, Oct. 16, 1843.

The late war in Koordistan, which has resulted in the subjugation of the mountain Nestorians, appears to be very imperfectly understood. In the *Journal des Débats* of September 8, we find a letter from a correspondent of the London *Globe*, at Constantinople, charging the whole affair to "the religious quarrels of the independent Americans, the English Puseyites, and the French Catholics!" This is a charge of too grave and extraordinary a character to be suffered to pass unnoticed; and I feel the less reluctant to attempt to set the public mind right in the matter, since the writer of that article has frankly avowed that "justice requires it to be stated, that in this affair, the American missionaries are exempt from blame."

Perhaps I cannot better do justice to the whole subject than by presenting, for the information of the public, a brief account of the rise and progress of the hostilities that have led to the late calamities of this unfortunate people. From the watchword of the votaries of Islam—"the Koran, the tribute, or the sword,"—it may well be supposed that the existence of a body of nominal Christians in the very centre of the empire of "the Prophet," who have, for twelve and a half centuries, successfully resisted each of these demands, has been an occasion of reproach which "the faithful" were eager to wipe away. But this it was difficult to effect, defended as the Nestorians were by a double rampart of almost impassable mountains, and unsubdued tribes of Koords, too much divided among themselves to attempt the conquest of their Nestorian neighbours. At length, by the policy recommended, and rigorously carried out by the late Reshed Pasha, the Koords were so far subdued that hopes began to be entertained of making use of them as efficient agents for conquering the mountain Nestorians, and on my first visit to this city, in 1839, (after a residence of four years in these countries,) I found the Pasha eager to go against the Nestorians, having obtained undisputed possession of the intervening mountains, to the very border of their country. In the autumn of that year, while I was among the Nestorians, an occasion of open hostility occurred, which resulted in some loss to both parties. On my return to Julamark, in the spring of 1840, I found that the Hakáry chief, Nooroolah Beg, had gone to form an alliance with the Pasha of Erzeroom, having for its principal object the subjugation of the independent Nestorians living in the nominal bounds of that pashalik. On my way thence to Constantinople, I met this chief at Ván, where he arrived while I was in that city, together with a new Pasha of Ván (subject to Erzeroom), who had been sent to supersede the old Pasha, with immediate reference to operations against the Nestorians, of which he made no secret. At the same time, the Pasha of Mosul had marched to Amadiah, within twelve hours of Zizary, with the ultimate object of proceeding against the Nestorians; and Mr. Ainsworth, writing from Amadiah the very day that I left Ván, says,—"That day he (the Pasha of Mosul) came up and pitched his tents within a mile of the town; and greatly did the officers rejoice at what they deemed certain, the immediate subjugation of the Chaldean (Nestorian) mountaineers."—*Journal of Royal Geogr. Soc.* vol. xi, p. 32.

Thus the matter stood when I went to America, and hence it was not without reason that I said, "The independent Nestorians were perhaps never in more danger than they now are of being brought under subjection to the Moslem powers, who have pushed their conquests among the Koords to the very borders of their mountain fastnesses, and into these I have good reason to believe they intend to penetrate."—('Nestorians,' &c., p. 283, London, 1841: for review, see *Athen.* No. 708.)

On my return to the East, in 1841, I found that these plans had been defeated or delayed, by the removal of Hafiz Pasha from Erzeroom, the death of the Pasha of Ván, and the sudden recall of the Pasha of Mosul, to repel an invasion of Suleimanieh by the Persians. Notwithstanding, the plan of subduing the Nestorians was persevered in, and the Hakáry chief had already gone to obtain assistance from Bederkhan Bey, the powerful chief of Buhlan, who finally proved the most efficient agent in the late invasion and conquest of the Nestorian country. The

united forces of these chiefs made a descent upon the Nestorian tribe of Diss, burned the patriarch's house, and after some farther depredations retired, without penetrating among the more powerful tribes of Zizary, &c. The blow, however, was one from which the Nestorians never recovered, and, in its effects of damping their courage and dividing their councils, did much to prepare the way for their final downfall. Indeed, from that time, the Hakáry chief claimed the whole Nestorian country as his own. In the meantime, the Pasha of Mosul occasioned the Nestorians the loss of many of their flocks, and some lives; and late in the autumn of that year he sent an army against them, which, however, (from the severity of the weather) returned without obtaining any farther advantages, and the Nestorians took their revenge by ravaging the neighbouring villages of the Pasha, while the latter consoled himself with more efficient plans to subdue the Nestorians in the coming spring—plans which were, however, frustrated by a revolt of the intervening Koords, and the temporary loss of Amadiah. The Pasha of Erzeroom was also engaged in the threatened war with Persia, so that nothing efficient was done last year towards the proposed subjugation of the Nestorians, except in arranging the plans which proved so successful the present season.

During this period I re-entered the mountains from the Persian frontier, and after spending some weeks with the Hakáry chief, I obtained his written official permission to build a house at Asheta, a village of Zizary, where I commenced in September last erecting a house, which, in the judgment of myself and associates, was of barely sufficient size to accommodate the mission families and a school, and quite indispensable to the formation of a permanent station. It was built by native workmen, in the plain style of their own dwellings, with the rough stone picked up from the surface of the ground, and laid in mud, and the walls were neither thicker nor higher than any of the native dwellings.

In October, a missionary associate arrived in the mountains, and soon after that a Roman Catholic missionary made a visit to the patriarch, with whom we were then staying, but he soon returned, without an unpleasant word passing between us. Since that time he has been more than once, under my professional care, in this city, and I have attended upon some of his associates, all our intercourse being in strict accordance with the apostolic injunction—"be courteous,"—however widely we may differ in our religious opinions; while the worthy consul of France, whose protection they enjoy, we are happy to reckon among our best personal friends. If such has not been in all respects the character of our relations with the "English Puseyites," it is a solitary exception to the most friendly relations which we have ever sustained with all other English gentlemen with whom we have had the pleasure to become acquainted in the East, and the fault must rest where the correspondent of the *Globe* has laid it. I have attended upon them in sickness, and both I and my associates have sought by every proper means to cultivate a friendly relation, conscientiously avoiding speaking against them under any provocation. If we have failed, the responsibility must rest with them for any evil arising from their opposition to us. But certainly the late disasters of the Nestorians had no connexion with such a cause. The history I have given of the origin of the war against them clearly demonstrates that no act of either English, French, or Americans, to which allusion has been made, could have been the occasion of the late war against the Nestorians, since it is quite certain that this lay much farther back in point of time, and originated in other circumstances. The testimony I have quoted from the Royal Geographical Society's *Journal* is dated more than two years prior to the entrance of either the English or French, and the commencement of our building in the mountains. The invasion of the Koords and burning of the patriarch's mansion, in 1841, was a year previous to these events; and the representatives of the British government in Turkey and Persia, and even documentary evidence, can be appealed to in proof of the danger which has threatened the Nestorians from that day to the present.

It is well known that in these countries, it is never difficult to get up a report, and support it with the most barefaced effrontery, however incredible in its

character. A precise parallel to the rumour of our own castle-building is at hand:—M. Botta, the French consul, having built a small house of mud or sun-dried brick, to shelter himself while prosecuting his interesting antiquarian researches, our Pasha has complained that he is building a large castle, and made the same extravagant representations as in our own case, and equally unfounded. In both cases we had a written permission to build, and the document giving permission, in our own case, may be seen at the United States Legation, Constantinople, bearing the official seal of the Hâkâry chief in both front and back, and indorsed and sealed by the patriarch of the Nestorians. Besides this, I have a private letter from the same chief, written since the fall of the Nestorians, and inviting me to return and reside in the mountains, pledging me his aid and protection, with assurances of unabated confidence, which evidently would not have been done had that confidence been abused. Similar professions were made by Bederkhan Bey, on a professional visit which I made him at his request just before his invasion of Zizary; and the Pasha of Mosul, after sending his complaints to the Capital, so far from throwing obstacles in our way, gave us his official protection, on my return to the mountains, the fifth time the present year. These are not the acts of men who believe their own evil reports—the true object of which this is neither the time nor the place to investigate; suffice that it breathes the true spirit of their faith.

To this spirit the smoking villages, the ruined churches, the tears and groans of the captive and famishing Nestorians, of bereft widows and orphans, have been a grateful offering. And while I write, the war has been renewed, I regret to say, by a rising of the poor and down-trodden Nestorians. Yours, &c.

A. GRANT.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

BY MRS. JAMESON.

You wish that I should throw together such notes and reminiscences as occur to me relative to Allston, his character and his works. I commence the task, not without a feeling of reverential timidity, wishing that it had fallen into more competent hands; and yet gladly: strong in the feeling that it is a debt due to his memory, since, when living, he honoured me so far as to desire that I should be the expositor of some of his opinions, thoughts, and aims as an artist. I knew him, and count among the memorable passages of my life, the few brief hours spent in communion with him.

Benedetto sia il giorno, c'è mese, e l'anno!

It is understood, that his letters, papers, and other memorials of his life, have been left by will at the disposal of a gifted relative, every way capable of fulfilling the task of biographer.* Meantime, these few personal recollections, these fragments of his own mind, which I am able to give, will be perused with the sympathy of indulgence by those, who, in the artist revered the man; and with interest, and perhaps with advantage, by those who knew the artist only in his works.

When in America, I was struck by the manner in which the imaginative talent of the people had thrown itself forth in painting; the country seemed to me to swarm with painters. In the Western States society was too new to admit of more than blind and abortive efforts in Art; genius itself was extinguished amid the mere material wants of existence: the green wood kindled, and was consumed in its own smoke, and gave forth no visible flame either to warm or to enlighten. In the Eastern States the immense proportion of positively and outrageously bad painters, was, in a certain sense, a consolation and an encouragement: there was too much genius for mediocrity; they had started from a wrong point, and in the union of self-conceit and ignorance with talent, and in the absence of all good models or any guiding light, they had certainly put forth perpetrations not to be equalled in originality and perversity. The case, individually, was as hopeless as mediocrity would be in any other country: but here was the material ready—the general, the national talent to be worked out. I remember a young American, who, having gained a local celebrity in

some township, or perhaps some infant sovereign State, about as old as himself, and as wise, had betaken himself to Italy. I met him at Vienna as he was hurrying back; he had travelled from Milan to Naples, and found all barren; he said he had “looked over the old masters, and could see nothing in them—all their fame nothing but old world cant and prejudice.” I thought of some, who, under the same circumstances and influences would have gone back and rent their garments, or, at least, their canvas, and began anew. What this young man may have since done remains, with his name, unknown. I found some others actuated by a far different spirit: labouring hard for what they could get; living on bread and water, and going in thread-bare coats—aye, and brimless hats, that they might save enough to make a voyage to Europe. Some I found looking at Nature, and imitating her in her more obvious external aspects, with such a simplicity and earnestness, that their productions, in spite of most crude and defective execution, fixed attention. Some had stirred deeper waters—had begun aright, had given indications of high promise, of high power—yet for want of a more exalted standard of taste to keep the feeling of beauty striving upwards, pure and elevated, were degenerating gradually into vulgarity, littleness, and hopeless mannerism.

Coleridge says, somewhere, “The Arts and the Muses both spring forth in the youth of nations—like Minerva from the front of Jupiter, all armed.” Now, this is not true of America yet: America, as long as she can import our Muses cheap, will have no Muses of her own; that is, no literature:—for half a dozen or a dozen charming authors do not make a national literature; but she cannot import our painters, therefore I have some hope that she will produce a national and original school of Art. Is it not much that America in her youthhood has already sent forth so many painters of European celebrity? Once it was her glory that she had given us WEST; but the fame of WEST is paling in the dawn of a better and a brighter day, and there is nothing in his genius that does not savour more of the decrepitude than the youth of Art. Let America be more justly proud that she has given to the world—to the two worlds—greater men, whose genius can only “brighten in the blaze of day.” I will not speak here of Newton; of Greenough, the sculptor; of Cole, the admirable landscape painter; of Inman, the portrait painter; and others whose increasing reputation has not yet spread into fame:—but of Leslie, yet living among us, one of the most poetical painters of the age, the finest interpreter of the spirit of Shakespeare the world has yet seen: Leslie, whom England, deliberately chosen for his dwelling-place, and enriched by his works, may claim as her own: and of Allston, not inferior in genius, and of grander aim and purpose, who died recently in his own land—would that he had died, or at least lived, in ours! There was in the mind of this extraordinary man a touch of the listless and the morbid, which required the spur of generous emulation, of enlightened criticism, of sympathetic praise, to excite him to throw forth the rich creative power of his genius in all its might. I speak this with all deference to the opinions of others, who dissent from me; certainly, if his genius languished in America, it was not for want of patronage so called—it was not for want of praise. The Americans, more particularly those of his own city, were proud of him, and of his European reputation. Whenever a picture left his easel there were many to compete for it: they cited the high prices they had paid for his productions as matter of exultation; they triumphed in the astonishment and admiration of a stranger, who started to find Venetian sentiment, grandeur, colour, in the works of a Boston painter—buried out of sight, almost out of mind, for five and twenty years—a whole generation of European amateurs! and then they spoke of pictures of Allston which existed in the palaces of our nobles—of Lord Egremont’s ‘Jacob’s Dream,’ of the Duke of Sutherland’s ‘Uriel the Sun,’—and the stranger gazed, and felt and acknowledged the presence of greatness.

And yet, though thus glorified by his fellow citizens, and conscious that he had achieved an immortality on earth, it did strike me when I was in Allston’s society, that some inward or outward stimulus to exertion was wanting; that the ideal power had of late years overwhelmed his powers of execution; that

the life he was living as an artist was neither a healthy nor a happy life. He dreamed away or talked away hours in his painting-room, but he painted little; he had fallen into a habit which must be perdition to an artist, a habit of keeping late hours, sleeping in the morning and giving much of the night to reading or to conversation. I heard complaints of his dilatoriness: he said of himself, with a sort of consciousness and in a deprecating tone, “You must not judge of my industry by the number of pictures I have painted, but the number I have destroyed.” In a letter from one of his friends, now lying before me, I find a passage alluding to this point, which deserves to be transcribed for its own feeling and beauty, as well as its bearing on the subject. “Often have I rebelled against the unthinking judgments which are sometimes passed upon Allston, because he does not produce more works: he is sometimes called idle; let those who make the charge first try to comprehend the largeness and the fineness of his views of fame;” [what those views were we shall see presently in his own words]. “What right have I to sit in judgment upon genius, until I have more of that mysterious organization, which, however lawless it may seem to others, is yet a law to itself? this, that, and the other thing I would amend; am I quite sure that in doing so I should not break or mar the whole? We must take genius as it is, and thank it for what it gives us, and thank Heaven for having given us it. How beautifully the intellectual and spiritual part of Allston’s nature is blended with his genius as an artist, you have seen and felt; it is the spirit of the man which hallows his works. You once said, that we had no right to him—that you envied us the possession of such a man. Oh, envy us not! rob us not of the little we have which can call off our American mind from the absorbing and hot pursuit of vulgar wealth and the love of perishing things, to those calm contemplations, which embody in immortal forms the beautiful and the true!”

Allston had been for so many years absent from England, his merits, even his name, are so little known to the present generation of artists and lovers of art in England, that a sketch of the incidents of his life, before the period of my own personal recollections, may not be unwelcome.*

Washington Allston was a native of South Carolina, and born in 1779. He says of himself, in some notes sent to Mr. Dunlop, that the turn for imitation and composition had shown itself as early as six years old. His delight was to put together miniature landscapes of his own invention, built up with moss, sticks, pebbles, and twigs representing trees; and in manufacturing little men and women out of fern stalks. These childish fancies, he says, “were the straws by which an observer might then have guessed which way the current was setting for after life. And yet, after all, this love of imitation may be common to childhood. General imitation certainly is: but whether adherence to particular kinds may not indicate a permanent propensity, I leave it to those who have studied the subject more than I have to decide.”

He adverts to another characteristic: his early passion for the wild, the marvellous, and the terrific, his delight in the stories of enchantments, hags, and witches, related by his father’s negroes. From these sports and influences he was soon torn away—sent to school and college, where he went through the usual course of studies: never relinquishing the darling pursuit of his childhood, but continuing, unconsciously, the education of his imitative powers. He drew from prints, and before he left school had attempted compositions of his own. “I never,” he says, “had any regular instructor in the art (a circumstance, I would observe, both idle and absurd to boast of), but I had much incidental instruction, which I have always, through life, been glad to receive from every one in advance of myself. And I may add, that there is no such thing as a self-taught artist, in the ignorant acceptance of the words; for the greatest genius that ever lived must be indebted to others—if not by direct teaching, yet indirectly through their works.” When at Harvard College, he attempted to paint in miniature, but “could make no hand of it.” We can easily imagine that the teeming powers of his young

* His brother-in-law, Mr. Dana, himself a poet, and whose son wrote that admirable book, ‘Two Years before the Mast.’

* Most of the facts and dates in the following sketch, are taken from ‘Dunlop’s History of the Arts of Design in the United States,’ a gossiping, tedious, and conceited book; yet, in particular biographies, bearing evident marks of authenticity and sincerity.

mind required a far readier and a far larger medium of expression, than the elaborate iteration of miniature painting.

He was seized about this time with what he calls a *banditti mania*. All his inventions and sketches were of scenes of violence; and he did not get rid of these "cut-throat fancies" till he had been for some time in Europe.

Before he left college, his future career was determined. Left early master of himself, he sold his paternal estate for the purpose of studying in Europe. He had generous friends, who came forward with offers of aid—who would fain have prevented this sacrifice of his property. But Allston, with the high spirit which through life distinguished him, refused these offers, and threw himself, at once and finally, on his own resources.

He arrived in England in 1803; was received by his countryman, West, then President of our Academy, with his usual urbanity and kindness; and by Fuseli—not always courteous—with distinguished courtesy. There seems to have been, from the first, an immediate and intelligent sympathy between these two poetically gifted spirits. Allston confesses that he then thought Fuseli "the greatest painter in the world;" and he retained a more qualified predilection for him ever after. His preference of Fuseli to West at that time, favoured as he was by the attention and kindness of the latter, marks the poet: for such Allston was. Fuseli asked him what branch of art he intended to pursue: he replied, "History." "Then, sir, you have come a great way to starve!" was the characteristic reply.

The effect which Sir Joshua's pictures produced and left on his imagination, also stamps the particular bent of his mind and character. He said, happily, "There is a fascination about them, which makes it almost ungrateful to think of their defects."

Allston remained two years in England, and exhibited three pictures; one of them (a comic subject, too), he sold. This was beginning well. In 1804 he went to Paris, studied and meditated in the Gallery of the Louvre, then rich with the spoils of nations; copied Rubens in the Luxembourg, and proceeded to Italy, where he remained four years, residing chiefly at Rome, where Thorwaldsen was his fellow-student. His feeling for what the grand old masters have achieved, was deep—was genuine. They grew upon his mind, as they do on all minds large enough to take them in. In his appreciation of Michael Angelo, he agreed with Sir Joshua: "I know not," he said, "how to speak of Michael Angelo in adequate terms of reverence!" Allston was not satisfied with reverencing the old masters, and copying their pictures: he imitated their mode of study, and devoted much time to the modelling of the figure in clay. That boldness and firmness of drawing and foreshortening which he displayed in his pictures, even his smallest compositions, may be traced to this practice. He said, late in life, "I would recommend modelling to all young painters, as one of the best means of acquiring an accurate knowledge of form. I have occasionally practised it ever since." At Rome Allston acquired, among the native German painters, the name of the *American Titan*; and there he formed a lasting friendship with Coleridge and Washington Irving. He said of Coleridge, "When I recall some of our walks under the pines of the Villa Borghese, I am almost tempted to dream that I had once listened to Plato in the groves of the Academy. It was there he taught me this golden rule, 'never to judge of a work of art by its defects;' a rule as wise as benevolent; and one which, while it has spared me much pain, has widened my sphere of pleasure." Notwithstanding his sensitive taste, Allston remained to the end of his life "a wide-liker," to borrow his own expression.

He returned to America in 1809, and in 1810 married Miss Channing, the sister of the great Dr. Channing. In 1811 we find him again in England, accompanied by his wife. The first work he commenced, after his arrival, was one of his grandest pictures, 'The Dead Man Revived by Elisha's Bones,' which is now at Philadelphia. While this picture was in progress, Allston was seized with a dangerous nervous disorder. He went down to Clifton, where he placed himself under Dr. King, the celebrated surgeon (married to one of the Edgeworths), who, from his medical attendant, became his friend. He painted

half-length portraits of Dr. King and Mrs. King, which he considered among his best works in that style. For Mr. Vanderhost, of Bristol, he painted a large Italian landscape and a sea-piece. On his return to London he lost his amiable wife, after a union of three short years. In the letters already quoted, he alludes feelingly and briefly to his loss:—"The death of my wife left me nothing but my art, which then seemed to me as nothing!" In fact, his bereavement is said to have caused a temporary derangement of his intellect. Under this sorrow he was sustained and consoled by his friend Leslie, and by degrees his mind regained its tone and its powers. The beautiful little picture of the 'Mother and Child' (which seems at first to have been intended for a representation of the Virgin and Infant Saviour, and instantly brings that subject to mind in its truly Italian and yet original treatment), was painted in England at this time. I saw it at Philadelphia in the possession of Mr. M'Murtie, and thought it charming; but as he had said himself, "the mother was too maternally for a Madonna." In the year 1816 Allston sold his great picture of 'The Dead Man Restored to Life,' &c., to the Pennsylvania Academy for 3,500 dollars, about 700*l*. It had previously obtained, from the directors of the British Institution, the prize of 200 guineas. He had planned a great picture of 'Christ Healing the Sick,' but, on reflection, abandoned it, deterred by the failure of all attempts, ancient and modern, to give an adequate idea of the Saviour. Yet I cannot help wishing that he had entered the lists with West, who never seems to have mistrusted his own powers to represent any theme, however high, however holy. But Allston was a poet—felt, thought, painted like a poet; knew what it is to recoil and tremble in presence of the divine; and this is just what the pious and excellent West knew not.

In 1817, Allston painted his picture of 'Jacob's Dream,' which was purchased immediately by Lord Egremont, and is now at Petworth. The subject is very sublimely and originally treated, with a feeling wholly distinct from the shadowy mysticism of Rembrandt, and the graceful simplicity of Raphael. Instead of a ladder or steps, with a few angels, he embodied the idea of a glorious vision, in which countless myriads of the heavenly host are seen dissolving into light and distance, and immeasurable flights of steps rising, spreading above and beyond each other, vanish at last in infinitude.

That Allston had seen Rembrandt's miraculous little picture in the Dulwich Gallery—a thing, which once seen, ever afterwards haunts the imagination, as though it had been itself stolen out of the mysterious land of dreams—is proved by a sonnet, suggested by the picture, and which I copy here as a fair specimen of his printed poems.

On Rembrandt's occasioned by his picture of Jacob's Dream.

As in that twilight superstitious age
When all beyond the narrow grasp of mind
Seemed fraught with meanings of supernal kind;
When e'en the learned philosophic sage
Went with the stars thro' boundless space to range,
Listen'd with reverence to the changeling's tale;
E'en so, thou strangest of all beings strange!
E'en so thy visionary scenes I hail,
That like the rambling of an idiot's speech
No image giving of a thing on earth,
Nor thought significant in reason's reach.
Yet in their random shadowings give birth
To thoughts and things from other worlds that come,
And fill the soul, and strike the reason dumb.

Not that I can believe that Rembrandt's "shadowings" were mere *random*, or that he deserved to be likened to an "inspired idiot," any more than Shakespeare; but I must not be tempted into egotistic and general criticism. Our proper theme is Allston, not Rembrandt.

Another grand picture, painted in England, 'Uriel in the Sun' (Paradise Lost, b. iii.), was purchased by the late Marquis of Stafford, and is now at Trent-ham Hall. It is a colossal figure, nearly twice the size of life, foreshortened. His own account of the method he took to produce the effect of light in this picture is worth preserving. "I surrounded him, and the rock of adamant on which he sat, with the prismatic colours, in the order in which the ray of light is decomposed by the prism. I laid them on with the strongest colours; and then with transparent colour, so intimately blended them as to reproduce the original ray; it was so bright that it made your eyes twinkle as you looked at it."

In 1818, he returned to America, seized with a home-sickness which no encouragement or admiration received in England—no friendships formed here—(though among his friends he counted such men as Coleridge, Sir George Beaumont and Leslie,) could overcome. He was selected associate of the Royal Academy the same year—and would have been an R.A. but for one of the laws of the Academy, which renders no artist eligible as Academician who is not resident in England. He took with him to America only one finished picture, 'Elijah in the Wilderness,' and this picture remained on his hands till the year 1832. Mr. Labouchère, when travelling in America, saw it in the house of Mr. Davis of Boston, and became the purchaser; it is now in England.

From the period of his arrival in America in 1818, Allston remained settled at Cambridge-port near Boston. In the vicinity of his dwelling-house he had erected a large and commodious painting room. His benevolent and social qualities, not less than his various intellectual accomplishments, had gathered round him many loving and admiring friends, and among the professors of Harvard University he found many congenial associates. He was an admirable narrator, his good stories being often invented for the occasion. The vivacity of his conceptions, and the glowing language in which he could clothe them, rendered his conversation inexpressibly delightful and exciting. I remember, after an evening spent with him, returning home very late, (I think it was near three in the morning)—with the feelings of one "who had been magnetized." Could I remember in detail anything he said I should not here report it, but I will give one or two passages from my notes, which show that he could paint with words as well as with pigments.

He says in one of his letters—"I saw the sun rise on lake Maggiore—such a sunrise! the giant Alps seemed, literally, to rise from their purple beds, and putting on their crowns of gold to send up a Hallelujah almost audible! In speaking of a picture—the 'Entombment of the Virgin,' "in which the expression and the tremendous depth of colour" had forcibly struck him, he said, "it seemed as I looked at it as if the ground shook under their tread, and the air were darkened by their grief." When a young painter brought him a landscape for his inspection, he observed, "Your trees do not look as if the birds could fly through them!—About four or five years ago he published a romance entitled 'Moldini,' which I thought ill constructed as a story, but which contained some powerful descriptions, and some passages relative to pictures and to art, such as only a painter-poet could have written. It is said, I know not how truly, that he has left a series of lectures on painting in a complete state: these, no doubt, will be given to the public.

His death took place on the 9th of June last, 1843. After a cheerful evening spent with his friends, the pang of a single moment released his soul to its immortal home. He had just laid his hands on the head of a favourite young friend, and after begging her to live as near perfection as she could, he blessed her with fervent solemnity. Even with that blessing on his lips he died. He was buried by torch-light, in the beautiful cemetery of Mount Auburn, where hundreds had gathered round to look, for the last time, on a face which death had scarcely changed, save that "the spirit had left her throne of light."

(The conclusion next week.)

MADAME CATALANI.

We have already announced, from the foreign journals, the death of Madame Catalani at her villa near Florence, in her fifty-ninth year.

If we say that the loss of this brilliant and renowned vocalist will create sensations meagrely proportioned to those she excited during her career, her life, as an artist, will, in some measure have been described. There was a romance, however, about the woman to which we must for a moment advert. Musical annalists agree in naming Sinigaglia, in the Roman States, as her birthplace; further asserting that she was the child of a watchmaker there. But another story has been told in public, and confidently in private circles. This gives the *prima donna* an Irish parentage, and declares that her early manifested genius and splendid vocal endowments attracted the attentions of Teneducci (?), when on a professional visit to the Sister Isle, and that he, with the consent of her parents, or foster-parents, took her abroad with him,

allowing the report, as chronicled, to pass current, by way of mystifying the public. It is, however, universally agreed, that the little Angelica was educated at the convent of Santa Lucia at Gubbio, near Rome, and that she attracted crowds thither by the extent and magnificence of her voice, which is said in its prime to have reached *al tissimo*, and had always a richness and volume unique among organs of its compass—these for the most part being thin in proportion as they extend upwards. Catalani left the convent at the age of fifteen, as M. Fétis acutely observes, spoiled for life as a vocalist, for she had already contracted bad methods of execution, and a forced manner of emitting her tone. Hence, from the commencement of her career, she was less esteemed by the musician and the *cognoscento*, than by the general public. Yet never had artist such requisites for success. Besides the gorgeous voice, in which there seemed neither beginning, middle, nor end, nor stubborn nor false note, nor variation of quality, she possessed the gift of personal beauty in no common degree. There was something so regal and fascinating in her appearance as to win her audiences, before a single syllable was uttered—an enthusiasm of manner radiant or devotional or impassioned as the theme demanded—which made her, to the last, one of those whom it is enchanting to see, as well as delightful to hear. Then her private character was remarkable for that mixture of child-like artlessness and queenly munificence, which casts a *prestige* round its possessor. Surrounded throughout her career by grasping agents and satellites, whose absurd claims provoked derision and contempt, Madame Catalani herself, was as well known for her bounty genial rather than discriminating, as for her own eccentric and capricious personal tastes and fancies. She had an open hand and a hearty welcome; an elegant grace of manner, and sometimes a ready tact to charm and to subdue, which would have qualified her to become a popular idol, had she not been able to sing 'Rule Britannia' like the Genius of Victory, or 'Röde's Variations' like 'twenty clarinets rolled into one.'

It was not on the stage that Madame Catalani's greatest triumphs were obtained. There she was too little of the artist, too much of the instrument, preferring the inferior music of Pucitta and Portogallo, written on commission to exhibit her extraordinary vocal accomplishments, and treating the drama as a concert, in which all truth and probability were to be subservient to the display of her sole self. But in the orchestra, too, her freaks were countless. She had as many caprices in the choice of her music as Malibran, without Malibran's admirable musical sense. 'Comfort ye my people,' 'Luther's Hymn,' and 'Non più andrai,' were among her stock-songs of display in England. Yet, in everything, the effect she produced was prodigious, owing mainly to the incomparable splendour of her voice, her florid execution, and, as we have said, that dignity and enthusiasm of manner which, in so beautiful a woman, can never fail of its effect. Her golden triumphs were won in Russia and England, where in truth audiences were the least discriminating; but we are glad to believe, that could she now return to us, in all the extravagance of her glory (the word is not too strong), she would only excite a comparatively passing sensation. As it is, we cannot call to mind a single songstress by whom she has been taken for a model, save, perhaps, Miss Paton; the end of whose reign the musical world has happily lived to see.

TOMB OF NAPOLEON.

It is the intention of the French government to surround the tomb of Napoleon with a pavement, constructed on the same plan as the famous pavement of the Duomo of Siena, which was designed by Domenico Beccafumi, and executed under his direction, between 1520 and 1550. The construction of this pavement resembles the manufacture called *pietra-dura*, a kind of mosaic, in which the figures are composed of pieces of white, black, and grey marble, artificially put together in their natural shades, so as to produce the effect of chiaroscuro. In this material, which, from its gravity and durability, is peculiarly fitted for the architectural decoration of a building devoted to solemn purposes, Beccafumi executed those sublime groups from the Old Testament, which are well known by the fine

old wood-cuts and engravings which exist of them. The original cartoons are preserved at Siena. Few, however, have seen the whole of the pavement displayed at once: it is, or was till lately, boarded over, to preserve it from injury; and only one or two compartments removed from time to time, to gratify travellers and amateurs.

We are not aware that any imitation on a large scale of this colossal work has ever been attempted; the idea, therefore, of surrounding the tomb of Napoleon with a pavement on which the memorable events of his life are to be represented in this grand and imperishable style, appears to us magnificent in taste and spirit. The execution of this national work is confided to M. Henri de Triqueti, the sculptor—an excellent choice—both as regards the talent of the artist and the particular direction of that talent. The characteristics required in such a work belong to sculpture rather than to painting, and those works of M. de Triqueti, already before the public, display such a profound knowledge of art in the abstract, and in his own particular province of art, such a degree of grandeur and severity and purity of taste, as to give earnest of his success. It is not often that an artist in the prime of life, and animated by very noble views, in his own art, and a deep feeling of the moral responsibility attached to the gift of surpassing genius, has been afforded such ample space, in which to embody his conception of the beautiful and the true. The contemplated pavement, as far as we can understand, will form a circular frieze or band round the tomb, about 8 feet in width, and about 220 feet in its extreme length. On this area the figures will be represented in marbles of different shades, as in the pavement at Siena. The adaptation of the treatment of the subject proposed to the especial locality, the application of a material so novel, present difficulties to alarm the most sanguine and enthusiastic temperament; but the result, if successful, will be glorious, and form an era in the history of modern art. The composition and arrangement must have the simple severity of a bas-relief; and, from the immense scale of the figures, will require the utmost correctness as well as largeness of style.

Beccafumi was assisted in the execution of his great work by two able sculptors; but the designs were entirely his own. We may return again to the consideration of this famous pavement, and the imitation of it, or rather adoption of the same material by M. de Triqueti. The contemplated decoration of our Parliament House renders every suggestion of the kind at this moment particularly interesting and important.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

AN Association called the "Metropolitan" has been established, under high patronage, for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes. On the existence and extent of the evils complained of, and the expediency of providing a remedy, there can be no doubt. The evidence produced by the Statistical Societies, by Parliamentary Committees, the British Association, and from time to time brought forward in this journal, embodies a mass of information, connected with the domestic habits and dwellings of the poorer classes which excites the most painful feelings. The crowding together of whole families, parents, sons, and grown-up daughters, and in some instances, even two and three families in a single small room—these, with many other demoralizing influences—a want of ventilation, of proper provision for warmth, of water, of sewerage, and other comforts, are a disgrace to civilization. The promoters of the 'Metropolitan Association,' accordingly, propose to elevate the character of the industrious classes, by surrounding them with circumstances tending to promote their health and to increase their self-respect. They suggest that the formation of new lines of streets through densely populated districts, unless accompanied by some especial provision of dwellings for the poorer inhabitants, will have a tendency to increase rather than to diminish their sufferings; the destruction of numbers of wretched dwellings only compelling their former occupants to crowd more closely into those which still remain. A Building Association would therefore, in the opinion of the projectors, be a valuable adjunct to a Building Regulation Act. The special object of the Association will be to provide a remedy for the existing evils, by placing it within the power

of the man who endeavours to obtain an independent livelihood by the exercise of honest industry, to procure a comfortable, cleanly, and healthy habitation, at a rental not exceeding the amount at present paid, yet affording a fair return for the capital invested. The mode in which the object is proposed to be effected is,—By building or converting buildings into living-rooms and dormitories for unmarried working men, to be well drained, supplied with water, and systematically warmed and ventilated; the upper rooms to be divided into compartments of nine feet by five feet, by partitions of seven feet high, so as to give as much as possible the advantage of a separate bedroom combined with a general system of ventilation; the ground-floor to be used as a common sitting-room, where the tenants may associate together, to be lighted with gas, and be provided with instructive books and pamphlets for amusement, free from the contamination, and expense, which are to be found within the ale-house and the gin-shop.—By erecting airy, commodious, and well-drained buildings, to be let to families in sets of rooms, with an ample supply of water on each floor.—By erecting cottages on the most economical principle, combining ventilation, drainage, and supply of water.—By encouraging habits of frugality and forethought, and the practice of depositing money in savings banks.—By keeping a register of the occupations and engagements of each tenant, so as to assist in procuring them employment.—The funds for the above purposes to be raised in shares, each proprietor to be a member of the Association and entitled to interest not exceeding 54 per cent. per annum. The surplus proceeds to be applied to the extension of the objects of the Association.

A petition has been signed, it is said, by every printseller in London, with the exception of Mr. Sheriff Moon and Mr. Boys, and intrusted to Mr. Emmerson Tennent, for presentation to Sir Robert Peel, together with the opinion of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, as to the illegality of Art-Unions. This is after the fashion of the day. No sooner is a grievance felt, than forthwith people petition! Down they go and pray to Jupiter, instead of putting a shoulder to the wheel. What do the print-sellers want? A law to put down Art-Unions! Why, do they not assure us, on the faith of their own Sergeant Talfourd, that such a law exists—that Art-Unions are illegal? We should like to see this petition, and to know what the petitioners ask for.

Both art and science are receiving encouragement in Austria. The sculptor, Pompeo Marchesi, of Milan, is proceeding rapidly with the colossal monument in honour of the Emperor Francis. It is to be erected in the Inner Square of the Imperial Palace. "The statue of the Monarch," says the *Foreign Quarterly*, "larger than life, stands on an octangular pedestal, which is, in its turn, supported on a broad base, where four figures rest in a sitting posture. The height of the whole monument will measure about fifty feet, the sitting figures eight feet, and the figures in the bas-relief of the pedestal eight feet and a half. The Sovereign, as the last order of Emperor of the Roman succession, is clothed in the simple *toga Romana*. He is represented as bending slightly towards the spectator, with his arms outstretched, as though in the act of pronouncing a blessing. A beautiful expression of repose and dignified benevolence is diffused over the imperial countenance and figure. A bronze wreath of laurel forms the cornice of the octangular pedestal. The four sitting figures at the base of the monument represent Religion, Justice, Power, and Peace. The figures and groups in the bas-reliefs, which adorn the eight sides of the pedestal, represent the fruitfulness of the imperial dominions in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom; and the progress of science, art, manufacture, and commerce." The efforts, so long and resolutely persevered in, have, it is said, been at last successful, and Vienna is to have an Academy of Science; nay, the site for the building has been decided on, and it is to be commenced in the spring. It is, however, to be limited in its object, and to occupy itself only with natural science, and the fine Cabinet of Natural History in the Imperial Library is to be transferred to the new Academy, so soon as the requisite suite of rooms shall be completed.

It appears from our report of the proceedings at the Institute of British Architects (No. 837), that

Prof. Donaldson lately called attention to the models for churches deposited in Westminster Abbey, where they might as well be interred and entombed, as left to rot above ground. On this a correspondent observes, "If those models are really worth preserving, either as architectural studies or curiosities, why does not the 'Institute' make proper application for them to the Dean and Chapter? That body evidently sets no store by them; and would hardly refuse to transfer to a chartered society, what is only lumber to themselves."

When the late Record Commission ceased to exist, it left several of its printed works in an incomplete state, and which have remained so up to the present time. We are informed that the Master of the Rolls and the Home Secretary, in whose joint hands are vested all the powers relating to the printing of records, have determined that certain of these works shall be finished and published forthwith. Among them, we believe, is a continuation of the early Close and Chancery Rolls, edited by Mr. Hardy; the early Fine and Pipe Rolls, edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter; and a miscellaneous selection of the Exchequer Records, edited by Mr. Cole.

Another of the bequests, the example of which was set by the late Earl of Bridgewater, under whose will the "Treatises," that bear his name, were produced, has lately come under our notice. As it may be important to some literators, we give the particulars. It is called the "Acton Endowment," and was left by the widow of the late Samuel Acton, the architect, and the trustees are empowered, on the 1st day of January, 1845, to award and pay the sum of one hundred and five pounds as a reward or prize to the person who shall, in the judgment of the committee of managers for the time being of the Royal Institution, be the author of the best essay illustrative of the wisdom and beneficence of the Almighty in such department of science as the committee of managers for the time being shall in their discretion select; such essay to be written and produced under and subject to such terms and conditions as the committee of managers shall prescribe. It is further declared, that if any such essay shall have been published in the meantime and before such reward or prize shall have been adjudged, the fact of such publication shall not disqualify the person who shall be the author of such essay, from receiving the reward or prize if the committee shall consider such person entitled thereto. In case no such essay be received by the time specified, or none that is satisfactory to the committee, then it will be lawful for the committee to reserve the amount of such reward, and to suspend the payment thereof, and to add the said sum of one hundred and five pounds to the like sum of one hundred and five pounds to be appropriated for a succeeding period of seven years, and to award and pay both the sums of one hundred and five pounds to the author of the best essay on the subject, which shall be written and delivered within such period of seven years, if the committee of managers shall think proper so to do; or the committee of managers shall be at liberty to award and give a prize of one hundred and five pounds each to the authors of the two best essays on the subject; and so from time to time as often as it shall happen that no such essay shall be received by the committee in any period of seven years, which in their judgment shall be of sufficient merit to entitle the author to the reward of one hundred and five pounds, it shall be lawful for the committee of managers to reserve the same, and to award and pay the same to the author or authors of any such essay or essays in any succeeding period of seven years.

By the will of his mother, Sir E. L. Bulwer, it is understood, is to succeed to the estates of Knebworth in Hertfordshire. The munificence of this lady, says the *Herald*, was princely, but unostentatious. A thousand guineas, in aid of the propagation of the Gospel, was one of her recent donations; and an almshouse for poor widows, which she has endowed, she just lived to see completed.

It is stated in the *Observer*, that the total amount of the fund raised for the orphan family of the late Mr. Elton, who was drowned in the *Pegasus*, is 2,380*l.* exclusive of expenses.

From Cambray we hear of a discovery made by the Baron Ferdinand de Roisin, of a voluminous and interesting correspondence between the illustrious

Archbishop of that diocese, Fénelon, and a Princess Albertine, of Salms.

The Paris papers mention that, the day after the funeral of Casimir Delavigne, M. Villemain, the Minister of Instruction, sent to his widow an order for an annual pension of 1,200 francs, and a bursarship for her son to the College of Henry IV. The Municipal Council of Havre, the native town of the poet, has also unanimously voted the erection of a monument to his memory, each member of the council subscribing immediately fifty francs. It is to be placed on the Quai de la Barre, in front of the house in which the poet was born. The Quai is henceforth to bear his name.

The French Academy of Sciences has filled up the vacancy occasioned by the death of M. Coriolis, by the election of M. Morin, after a contest, in which, out of a variety of candidates, the substantial struggle lay between the successful one and M. Fourneryon.

A paragraph has been going the round of the continental journals, full of raptures at the appearance of a new musical treasure at Naples—a Signora Favanti, whose beauty, and voice, and science are alike the subject of the highest eulogium. We are glad to claim this lady as a countrywoman, well known to all those acquainted with our Royal Academy as Miss Edwards, and possessing certainly a very extensive voice, as regards compass. Her performances have been most successful at the *Teatro Nuovo*, a minor opera house. Meanwhile, England has also her representative in Russia, in the person of a Signora Tadini (*alias*, or formerly, Miss Trotter), a pupil of Rubini's, who tried her fortune here as a concert-singer some seasons ago. All this foreign practice cannot but conduce to the training of a school of operatic female artists; and, perhaps, when this shall be flourishing, a school of operatic music may follow. Meanwhile, matters at home look but discouraging, when, as a new-year's novelty, we get nothing fresher at the Princess's Theatre than an English version of Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia."

Will be shortly closed.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

The Two Pictures, now exhibiting, represent the CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME at Paris, with effects of Sunset and Moonlight, painted by M. RENOUX, and the BASILICA OF ST. PAUL, near Rome, before and after its destruction by Fire, painted by M. BEROY. Open from Ten till Four.—N.B. The Gloria, from Haydn's Service, No. 1, will be performed during the midnight effect of the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

QUEEN VICTORIA and LOUIS PHILIPPE.—PANORAMA, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—JUST OPENED, a Splendid REPRESENTATION of the MEETING of these AUGUST SOVEREIGNS at TREPORT, consisting of Portraits of the Royal Group in the precise costume worn by each of them on this interesting occasion. Also, the Palace and Cathedral de Eux, the Church of St. Jacques, Drax, bridge, and the Royal Tents, Carriages, and Barges; together with the Victoria and Albert and the Royal Squadron. The Views of Edinburgh, as at the time of Her Majesty's visit, and Baden Baden, still continue open.

Christmas Holidays.

At the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION an increase of POWERFUL and BRILLIANT EFFECTS IN ELECTRICITY is exhibited by ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. A new field is opened for investigating, on a magnified scale, a variety of objects in ART, SCIENCE, and NATURAL HISTORY, by means of LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, showing also an extraordinary OPTICAL ILLUSION. New DISOLVING VIEWS. A List of the POPULAR LECTURES which will be delivered during the Week is suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. HOLLOWAY'S ORIGINAL CRAYON DRAWINGS from RAPHAEL'S CARICATURES, numerous MODELS in MOTION, DIVER and DIVING BELLS. Conductor of the Band—T. Wallis, Mus. Doc. Admission, One Shilling.—Schools, Half-price.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—Dec. 8.—F. Baily, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following communications were read:—
'On the Apparent Magnitude of the Fixed Stars.' By C. P. Smyth, Esq.—The author complains of the want of information on the methods of observing the apparent magnitude of the stars, and of the little attention which has been paid to the proposal of a prize for a successful Photometer, by the Astronomical Society. He proposes to employ telescopic vision, and to measure the degrees of brightness of every star by means of the obscuration which is necessary to make it vanish. By this means, the necessity of direct comparison between stars taken two and two is avoided, and an absolute zero is established. For producing the obscuration, he proposes, in the first place, a long wedge of blue coloured glass (with its prismatic qualities counteracted by a similar transparent wedge), made to slide between the object and eye-glasses, a little way out of focus. This wedge might be fixed on the eye end of the telescope, mounted either in a micrometer frame, or made to move in the manner

of a barometer scale. Another plan is, to have a coloured disc of glass in the tube, capable of sliding up and down in it, by which means the object will be differently obscured, on account of the variation of the diameter of the pencil of rays at different distances. The author then dwells on the method of observation, the means of getting rid of the atmospheric effect, the establishment of a common unit of comparison, and the obviation of the practical difficulty of obtaining a uniform rate of obscuration.

'On an Astronomical Time Watchcase.' By the Rev. Professor Chevallier.—The author has invented a contrivance, by means of which a common watch can, at pleasure, be made to denote sidereal time, nearly enough for the purpose of warning an observer when his presence will be wanted in the observatory. The principle of the contrivance is to set a moveable face to the hands of the watch, instead of setting the moveable hands to a fixed face. This is effected by means of a circular box containing the watch. The lid has a circular aperture, through which the hands of the watch may be seen. Upon the lid is a circular plate, upon which is engraved a double circle of hours, from 0 to 12, and from 12 to 24; and a concentric inner circular plate, moveable separately, upon which the minutes are engraved. A small pointer projects from the part of the inner circle, which indicates 60°, directing the eye at once to that point as the temporary upper part of the face. In order to set this watch-case for use, it is quite unimportant what time the watch itself indicates. The lid is simply placed so that the hour-hand of the watch may point to the part of the hour-circle corresponding to the sidereal hour: the minute-circle being subsequently turned, till the minute corresponding to the minute of sidereal time is opposite to the minute-hand of the watch. The hands of the watch then, as referred to the temporary position of the moveable circles, indicate sidereal time; and if they are set a little too fast, they will continue to do so to the nearest minute for almost six hours; thus giving the observer upon his table a duplicate of his observatory clock, sufficiently exact for the purpose which he wants. It is plain that this contrivance can, with the greatest ease, be applied to any common watch-case; or, if a watch-glass were made capable of being turned round, the hours might be marked upon the glass, the minutes being engraved upon a moveable rim upon the watch-case.

'Mean Places, for Jan. 1, 1842, of Fifty Telescopic Stars, within Two Degrees North Polar Distance, observed in the Years 1842 and 1843, at Markree.' By E. J. Cooper, Esq. and A. Graham, Esq.

'On the Orbits of several Ancient Comets.' By J. R. Hind, Esq.

'Approximate Elements of the Orbit of the Comet recently Discovered by M. Faye.' By Professor Henderson.

Two circular letters from Professor Schumacher, 'On the Comet Discovered by M. Faye.'

'Results of Observations made with a Sextant and Pocket Chronometer, for determining the Latitude and Longitude of the Apartments of the Society.' By J. Hartnup, Esq.—From six partial results, obtained between November 12, 1842, and January 4, 1843, the latitude of the east end of the terrace was found to be 51° 30' 34" 9 north; the extreme difference being 3" 4. Whence the latitude of the apartments of the Society results 51° 30' 38" 3 north.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SAT. Asiatic Society, 2, P.M.
MON. British Architects, 8.
TUES. Geographical Society, half-past 8.
— Meteorological Society, 8.
— Civil Engineers, 8.
— Zoological Society, half-past 8.
WED. Literary Fund, 3.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'On the means of cleansing daily the Streets of the Metropolis,' by the Secretary, after which Mr. Thompson's Fire Escape will be shown.
THUR. Royal Society, half-past 8.
— Royal Society of Literature, 4.
— Royal Academy, 8.—Architecture.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.
— Medico-Botanical Society, 8.
FRI. Astronomical Society, 8.

FINE ARTS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Among the few engravings and embellished works which have appeared since our last notice are portions of two sets of designs in outline, one sculpturesque, the other picturesque; and, though neither be of a very high order of invention, the tendency of publication

to a style of art depending upon form alone for effect and expression, addressing a cultivated taste, and requiring, if it do not always proceed from, more refined fancy and practised skill than ordinary, is a favourable sign. One of these, *A Series of Compositions from the Liturgy*, by John Bell, sculptor, is a spontaneous product of mind, and has employed the leisure hours of the artist as a relaxation from severer toil: the other, a set of *Illustrations of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, designed by H. C. Selous, is the result of the competition instituted by the Art-Union of London. The difference between them is characteristic of their origin; the fruit of competition is showy, conventional, and rather imitative than original; the labour of love is unobtrusive, genuine, and inspired by a feeling for the subject. Mr. Bell's style suffers by a lax feebleness of manner which seems better suited to wax than marble, and gives to the resignation and submission of the Christian spirit, an aspect of depression and apathetic languor, which, combined with the negative character of the persons, produces an impression of effeminate weakness; awakening feelings of pity rather than admiration: the groups also have too much the air of set compositions, and the balancing of the masses gives them an artificial air. Sculptural designs, to be sure, demand a fixity and repose of attitude, and a certain equilibrium in composition; and these were expressly intended to be executed in bas-relief; but neither quality should be carried so far as to make the art too obvious. A peculiarity in the artist's manner of etching, in which nearly all the lines are of equal strength, and the folds of the drapery are indicated by loops—reminding us of the pen drawings of the automaton—tends to weaken the effect of the compositions. Yet, notwithstanding these defects, the devout earnestness of the artist has infused into these designs a sentiment that gives vitality to the groups of which they are composed. Mr. Selous's designs are certainly not inspired by the spirit of old John Bunyan; and they are wanting in the elements of his religious allegory, namely, good faith, human interest, and national homely character: the costumes are not English but German, and the persons, whether mortal, angelic, or demoniac, "have no character at all;" we cannot recognize Christian and Faithful by their looks; the demons are mere masks and hideous shapes, and the angels are neither mortal nor spiritual beings. The style is a Corbould-like imitation of Retsch; and the plagiarisms are not only glaring but inappropriate: in short, it is a cento of melo-dramatic conceits, compiled from a variety of resources, as if intended to display the artist's skill, not to present the subject. The expression is so deficient, that Giant Despair seizing Christian and Hopeful while asleep, might be taken for a Brobdignag hermit, horror-struck at finding two lifeless mortals. We do not deny the cleverness of the designer, and his expertness with the pen; but, considering that these designs carried off the prize from thirty competitors, some of whom were so worthy as to have been rewarded by extra prizes, we are bound to judge them by a high standard. By the way, we think it would have been but right to have exhibited all the results of the competition; and that, too, before the prizes were awarded; the Art-Union Committee being, at least, responsible to their subscribers, if not to the public, for the due exercise of their functions.

A nameless print of high character is also before us, *Engraved by Robinson from a picture by Hollins*. This, on the whole, is one of the best works of the season. The figures are obviously portraits, and the accessories inform us that the party is assembled in council to arrange matters preparatory to the great Nassau balloon expedition. Many persons will recognise at once Mr. Holland, Mr. Green, Mr. Monck Mason, and the artist himself, for the likenesses are excellent; but, in an artistic point of view, this is but a minor matter. As a work of art, the picture has great merit—the composition is good, the general effect broad and bold; there is no heaviness in the shadows, and the lights are clear and brilliant. The engraving, too, deserves to take rank among the most successful of Mr. Robinson's works.

Some foreign prints have also reached our table, through the channel of Messrs. Hering & Remington, and a large French mezzotint and a pair of German lithographs, are spread out before us. The mezzotint

(without a title) is a group of *Italian peasants* enjoying the *dolce far niente*, by Winterhalter, forming a companion to the 'Decameron,' by the same artist. The drawing and grouping are skilful, and the arrangement effective; but neither the spirit of the scene nor the character of the people is embodied in this print; the persons look like models fixed in attitudes, or actors performing their parts; and the persons have the air of ladies and gentlemen personating fishermen and their sweethearts. The engraving by Girard is rather heavy and monotonous in tone and texture, but it is the work of an artist who understands form well, and has the merit of avoiding blackness. *The Resurrection of Jairus's Daughter*, by Edward Steidle, is intended as a companion to Overbeck's 'Widow of Nain,' and not an inappropriate one, the style being somewhat pinched and meagre reproduction of the great Italian masters, with traits of German reality, such as the mattress hooked up to the wall. Christ has a pedantic air; the mother's astonishment is not grateful and joyous, nor is the father's devout wonder of a very elevated character. *The Arts at the Fountain of Poetry*, lithographed by F. Jeutzen, from a fresco by Bendemann, is a graceful composition, elaborately wrought to the very minutest accessory; but the figures have a rigid, statue-like air; no kindling sentiment nor elevated conception raises the mind from the material objects to their spiritual signification: it is the very still-life of allegory. Mr. Leslie's *Griselda* is a beautiful study of a feminine face whose serenity is ruffled by transient sorrow, but the character is not that of the "patient Griselda;" neither long suffering, submissive resignation, nor the profound humility which elevated the martyr-like patience of Griselda to a sublime virtue, are expressed in this head. The engraving, by Posselwhite, is a brilliant specimen of the mixed style; and it is rather a merit than a defect, that it partakes of the crude tones of the painter's fresh works.

Of the works in series which we have before named, we need only enumerate the second Part of the *Baronial Halls*, by Mr. Harding, containing two views of Penshurst—neither of them satisfying the demands of the subject—and one of Buckling. The thirteenth and fourteenth *livraisons* of *L'Art Industriel*, by Léon Feuchère, consisting of designs for lamps and candelabra, picture, and mirror frames, and articles for the toilet and secretaire, displaying ingenuity and sumptuous taste in ornament; and the twentieth and concluding Part of *Brocchioni's Italy*, of which we have before spoken. This last-mentioned work, we may here observe, is stated in the preface to consist of views of places in Italy, by Messrs. Eastlake, Stanfield, Roberts, Harding, Prout, Leitch, Barnard, and by Mr. Brockedon, two-thirds of which have not before appeared in any engraved works, while the others are nearly all new views; yet, the work has such a conventional air, that we seem to have seen the plates before. Whether this be attributable to the mannerism of engravers or artists, we know not; we make the remark, not to disparage a cheap and beautiful work, but by way of calling attention to a very prevalent defect in the works "got up for the market," in which freshness and character are dissipated in some stage of the manufacturing process.

The close of the year also brought with it the conclusion of the Hon. Miss E. Eden's *Portraits of the Princes and People of India*, not one of the least interesting of the pictorial records of our Indian empire. As a sister of the Governor-General, Miss Eden had peculiar opportunities of sketching the Rajahs who attended at the durbars of Lord Auckland, or were visited by the Viceroy; and her remarkable aptitude in seizing upon that characteristic expression of countenance which conveys a lively and correct idea of the person, gives to her *Portraits*, both of *Princes and People*, a value not always attached to the likenesses of professional artists. Her deficiency in drawing the figure is a disadvantage, partly lessened by her taste in colour and her strong sense of the picturesque in the article of costume; and in the sketches of an amateur and a lady, it was lost sight of in the vivid impression of truth and character conveyed by the drawings. But the same excuse cannot be accepted for the lithographic copies, which, moreover, have not the attraction of colour to gloss over these defects; and although the faults of form are lessened in these lithographs, they are only partially

remedied. Mr. Lowes Dickinson is entitled to great praise for the nicety with which he has preserved the character of the originals; our recollection of them is freshened by the sight of the prints, and the salient points strike as forcibly as before; how much more satisfactory would they have been had the figures been well drawn! It is impossible to avoid contrasting the masterly skill and thorough knowledge of the continental lithographers and engravers, with the imperfect acquaintance with the principles of art betrayed by our reproductive artists. No wonder the French and Germans forestall us in the print market, when cheapness and excellence are combined in their productions. But to return to the Indian portraits: Miss Eden has given us sketches of all the Singh race, from Runjeet, the "Old Lion of the Punjab," with his subtle, penetrating look, to the innocent little Puraub, his grandson, then a boy, but giving promise of spirit and intelligence; including Heera Singh, the son of the murdered minister Dhyau; Dost Mahomed and his family also; a "Hill Rajah" or two, with "Fakeers" and other fanatics; and the numerous attendants that swell the pomp of Oriental state, figure in Miss Eden's Sketch Book.

Mr. Sebbers's lithographic copy of the German print, from Ary Scheffer's illustration of these words of Christ, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," is creditable, though not equal to its prototype, in delicacy of expression or beauty of drawing.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE theatrical Saturnalia have been celebrated with the usual solemnity. Pantomimes are performed at nearly all the theatres with a decorum due to the observance of a time-honoured custom; but the practical jests and tricks of Harlequin and Clown are received with the gravity which their venerable aspect is so well calculated to inspire: but the levity of the younger portion of the audiences soon subsidises under the sedative influence of the gymnastic feats and mechanical transformations; until the stage is at last regarded in the light of a platform for polytechnic experiments. Individual performers, it is true, occasionally disturb the prevailing propriety; Clowns violate the condition of their existence, in desperate efforts at drollery; and some piece of buffoonery, in no way connected with the business of the scene, excites an occasional burst of merriment; but these are exceptional cases. In plain terms, the pantomimes appear to be as weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable as ever; owing to the want of wit in the authors, of humour in the performers, of connexion in the stories, and of meaning in the tricks. All parties seem agreed that the Drury Lane pantomime is the best: yet there 'King Pepin' is as prosy a potentate as the moral prig in the primer; and 'Valentine and Orson' are so absurdly travestied, that their characteristics are utterly lost sight of: *Valentine* looking most clownish, and *Orson* being an Exquisite in a suit of foliage, who mimics the airs and graces of Carlotta Grisi. The introduction is as dull as the harlequinade; the pantomimic puns of the latter are lugged in and let off without occasion and to no purpose, and the whole affair is as triste and tiresome as a string of bad jokes in an old Joe Miller.

At the Haymarket we soon forgot the tedium of mute monstrosities, in the vivacity and point of versified and vocal speech. 'The Fair One with the Golden Locks' is one of the neatest and smartest of the series of elegant extravaganzas, for which the town is indebted to Mr. Planche; and it has been put on the stage in the tasteful and sumptuous style of its predecessors, 'Fortunio,' 'The Sleeping Beauty,' &c. In the absence of Madame Vestris, the King's page, *Graceful*, is personated by Miss P. Horton in a most efficient and agreeable manner. She throws into her performance a proper mixture of sprightly ease and earnest simplicity; and sings and speaks the dialogue with a due appreciation of its import, and her customary vocal skill. J. Bland, as *King Lachrymose*, the disconsolate suitor to the 'Fair One with golden locks,' saturates a succession of pocket-handkerchiefs with his sorrows, his chamberlain leading a chorus of crying courtiers, and vents his jealous fears with tragical intensity. The dying scene is a capital parody on that in 'King John,' and the grave burlesque acting

was well sustained throughout. The Giant, the Carp, the Owl, and the Crow, likewise perform their parts to admiration, but the little dog is left out, lest its attraction should infringe the Act, which prohibits the use of "any dog for the purpose of drawing, or keeping to draw." This pleasant sort of entertainment, which draws light laughter round the theatre, and keeps up a continual smile on the countenances of the audience, compared with the coarse exaggeration and vulgar buffoonery of pantomime, is what the raillery of polished wit in a drawing-room is to the rude horse-play and ungainly gambols of rustic merry-making.

Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews returned to their engagement at the Haymarket last Saturday, and met with a cordial welcome. We are glad to hear favourable accounts of Mr. Farren, who is reported to be in a condition to resume his professional duties shortly. Mr. Risley and his son, attired like a pair of silver harlequins, are delighting the audience with their graceful and extraordinary gymnastic performances.

Monsieur Jullien has removed his Promenade Concerts from the English Opera to the more spacious area of Covent Garden.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Though the 'Lucrezia Borgia' of Donizetti affords fair scope for the peculiar excellencies of Madame Garcia in one or two situations of passion, and half a dozen musical passages where energy is the one thing needful, we cannot think it an opera well chosen for translation. The story is repulsive, and the airs, choruses, and concerted pieces cannot be numbered among Donizetti's most skillful constructions. The work contains only one gem—the *terzetto* in the second act; for the *contralto* couplets in the third, popular though they be, are, to call things by their right names, the vulgarest of vulgar music. At our Italian theatre 'Lucrezia' has lived by the aid of Grisi's beauty and brilliancy; for, with the Frezzolini, it failed to attract, in spite of Lablache's superb personation of *Don Alfonso*. What will be the fate of the Opera in Oxford Street we cannot foresee; enough to say, that it is given with unusual care, the resources of the theatre considered. The *prima donna*, as a singer, does her utmost to force reluctant nature into light and shade and flexibility; and, as an actress, though at times angular and grotesque, she is always earnest. Mr. Allen, in Mario's part, justifies the high opinion of his good taste and high finish we have of late expressed, and Mr. Burdini is careful and impressive as *Don Alfonso*, though wanting weight. So far as these three artists are concerned—and we may include in our commendations the quartet of gentlemen who help to "fill the play"—it is impossible to avoid recognizing with pleasure the advances the English have made in operatic performance; but such increased pains and propriety, rising, in some points, to positive excellence, make us all the more alive to the blemishes suffered to remain; and a blemish on the largest scale is such a *Maffio Orsini* as Mrs. H. P. Grattan. The choruses and orchestra are steady, but not sufficiently sensitive to *mezzo-fortes* and *pianos*. The English text to the opera is bad, but we have heard worse. The painful impression produced by this ghastly tragedy, is merely dispelled by the whimsicalities of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, and by a clever burlesque—'The Magic Mirror.'

MISCELLANEA

Fine Arts in the City.—We find, upon the authority of the daily prints, that Mr. S. Nixon is the favourite artist of the citizens of London. The statue of William IV., which is to be placed at the junction of Gracechurch Street and King William Street, and which will be shortly raised upon its pedestal, is from Mr. Nixon's atelier. The figure is colossal, being upwards of fourteen feet in height, and executed in Devonshire granite. His Majesty is represented in the costume of Lord High Admiral. The spot upon which this statue will be erected is said to be the exact site of the famous Boar's Head of Eastcheap. A statue, also by Nixon, is in a forward state, of John Carpenter, the town clerk in the reign of Henry VI., founder of the City of London Schools, and executor to the celebrated Richard Whittington. This statue is six feet high, and will be executed in Rock Abbey stone: it is to be placed upon the

first landing of the staircase of the City of London Schools, and exactly opposite the principal entrance. The artist has also in hand a statue of Sir John Crosby, to be placed in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street. The model exhibits the knight in the "winged" armour of the period, examples of which may be met with in the Tower, &c., and of this particular suit, at the tomb of the knight himself, in the church of St. Helen's, close by the hall of which he was the possessor. It is curious that the two latter men, Sir John Crosby and John Carpenter, both neighbours, should both now, and this after the expiration of upwards of 400 years, have statues erected to their memory. Moreover, the staircase, grand hall, and entrance to the rooms of the Goldsmiths' Company, have lately been enriched by the addition of four statues in marble, emblematic of the seasons, by Mr. Nixon. The last of these, that of Autumn, was raised upon its pedestal a few days since.

Fine Arts in general.—We are informed, likewise upon the same authority, that Mr. Baily, the Royal Academician, has just completed a model for a statue, in marble, of Sir Charles Metcalfe, late Governor of Jamaica, to be erected opposite the Senate House, in Spanish town, in that island. The height is nine feet, and the costume a military one. A bust in marble of Sir Charles has likewise been commissioned for Calcutta. The colossal statue in marble of Sir Astley Cooper is receiving its finish, and will be removed to its destination in St. Paul's in a few days. The site chosen is on the south side, between the monument of Sir John Moore, by Bacon, and General Gillespie, by Chantrey. The portion of the statue of Nelson, in Trafalgar Square, which is to undergo alteration, is that of the cable at the feet of the Admiral, to which it is purposed to give greater solidity.

A New Quadruped.—M. Audubon, in a letter of the 20th of June last, written 110 miles above Port Union, in latitude 49° 10' N., communicates the "discovery of an animal which bids fair to become not only a valuable but a domestic one." He had taken refuge in a wood during a storm, and saw two enormous beasts at play, such as he had never seen or heard of before, but somewhat resembling kangaroos. A companion shot one of these animals; the other fled. "The buffalo or mountain elk," says M. Audubon, "is nothing in comparison to this animal in the scale of worth. It sits on its hind legs, its front legs or arms are short, but armed with sharp claws, and it bounds or jumps with its hind legs. It has a tail, somewhat like that of a sheep, about 10 inches long; and round the middle of the body it has a ring of flesh, about 12 inches wide and 8 inches thick in the middle or centre, which produces a large quantity of oil. On their heads they have two horns very similar to the horns of the deer, but no more than 18 inches long; the head is also shaped very like that of the deer, and has the same kind of teeth; but what is more remarkable than all the rest, their coat is of the most beautiful fur I ever beheld, of a dark brown colour. The proportions of the one we killed were very great; it weighed, to the best of our calculations, upwards of 600 lb., and it measured from the top of the head to the end of the tail, 9 feet 4 inches, which appears to be their full-grown size. We had no sooner killed this one, than some Indians, attracted by the report of the rifle, joined us. Our interpreter conversed with them; they said that in these woodlands similar animals were in great abundance. They called it in their tongue the *ke-ko-ka-ki*, or jumper; they feed on grass, herbs, and foliage. Upon observing us take off the skin, the Indians expressed a desire to have some of the flesh, which we gave them. We cooked some of the same, and found it delicious; it was very white and tender, and tasted very similar to veal; but the ring on the body was nearly all oil, and the whole upper part will produce a great quantity. The Indians took us to their huts, or village, which consisted of six families; there we saw no less than six of these animals domesticated. Two young ones, male and female, for which I bartered some beads, I intend to send down to the Fort the first opportunity."

Lord Lynedoch and Ossian.—It is an interesting circumstance, as illustrating the great age of the late Lord Lynedoch, that he was some time, when a boy, a pupil under the charge of Mr. Macpherson, the translator of Ossian, and that to this connexion we in

some measure owe the publication of the poems of the Celtic Homer. In the summer of 1759—a far distant period to revert to in the history of one who died but last week—before George the Third had ascended the throne; when America was a British colony; when the first William Pitt was Prime Minister; when Burke was writing summaries for the *Annual Register*; when Goldsmith was scribbling essays in a garret; and when Johnson had just composed his 'Rasselas,' to pay the expenses of his mother's funeral—in that year Macpherson and his pupil (then Mr. Graham, younger, of Balgowan) happened to be at Moffat, a watering-place in Dumfriesshire. Home, the author of 'Douglas,' was also at Moffat at the same time, and young Macpherson recited to him, in the course of their walks, fragments of the ancient poems which then floated over the Highlands, and were common in the remote districts. Mr. Home prevailed on Macpherson to give him translations of some of the pieces, and he showed them to Dr. Blair and David Hume, who were much struck with their wild beauty and originality. A publication soon took place; Macpherson travelled over Skye and the other islands in quest of more, and in two years the fame of Ossian was over all Europe, and his translator was richer by 2,000*l.* than when he journeyed to Moffat, little dreaming of the scene that was to open on him, with Mr. Graham, of Balgowan.—*Inverness Courier.*

Ancient Rhymes.—In the *Athenæum*, No. 642, in the article on 'The Correspondence of Burns and Clarinda,' after stating that Burns objected (as he reasonably might) to Mrs. McLeose putting "joys" and "those" for rhymes, and proposed "prize" as a rhyme for "joys," the writer says,—"From this it is plain that Sylvander (Burns) was wont to pronounce prize as if it was written *prizee*." Now, if a reviewer can bear to be reviewed—a doubtful matter—may I be allowed to suggest that Burns pronounced "joys" as if the word had been spelt "jize?" Let the writer look through Dr. Watts's 'Psalms and Hymns'—perhaps as good a test as I can offer him of popular pronunciation in the middle of the last century—and he will find that words ending in "oy," and especially "joy," are constantly made to rhyme with words ending in the sound "eye." 'Dodgley's Fugitive Pieces,' and many other volumes of what was called "poetry" in the time of our grandfathers, will afford your contributor plenty of opportunities of ascertaining the correctness of my position, that Burns pronounced "prize" as we do, and "joys" to rhyme with it, as we do not. We sadly want a collection of ancient rhymes, to show how the pronunciation of our words has changed. There are plenty of materials for it. If I do not mistake (for I have not the book at hand), in Bishop Wilkins's 'Proposals for a Universal Language,' and in some of John Florio's works, there are some curious examples of ancient pronunciation.

Yours, &c.,
ANGLICUS.

Temple.
Royal Academy Prizes.—We omitted to state (No. 642) that a silver medal was awarded to Mr. A. H. Fox, for a drawing from the Antique.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—An Old Subscriber—A.R.A.—An Old Subscriber (Bath)—P. C. O.—An Artist—T. E. P.—Received.

The "Templar's" account comes down only to 1830; "what may have happened since," he honestly acknowledges that he does not know. Now our statement was from the German papers, and it is fair to presume that they "do know."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

The Quarterly Review v. 'Change for American Notes.'
The Publishers of the above Volume, which the *Quarterly* has honoured with its notice, consider it proper to state, that the reviewer's insinuations respecting the origin and authorship of the work are entirely unwarranted and unfounded in fact.

Without questioning the justice or fairness of the review, which speaks for itself, the publisher would merely refer to so much of it as personally affects themselves; and, in reply to the reviewer's gratuitous "suspensions" and "assertions," they beg to remark—

That the volume was neither originated, suggested, nor written by either of the publishers.

That, so far as they know, it was wholly written by one person, who, as an American lady in London, applied to them to publish it; and

That the publication was decided upon by other parties, to whom the MS. was referred.

Whatever may be the sins of the work, the publishers must of course be in some sort responsible, inasmuch as the authoress chooses to remain unknown, and they do not feel called upon to give her name to an anonymous reviewer.

The volume was published, not as a fair and just account of England, but simply as an illustration of the fairness and accuracy of some of the writers on the United States, by remarks on England written in a similar spirit. As such, the publishers believe it to be no more than reciprocal, however much it may deserve censure in any other character.

Any one who may take sufficient interest in the subject, may see the MS., and ample proofs of the libellous nature of the assertions of the *Quarterly Review*, by calling on the publishers. The facts are also known to the very respectable printers of the work, who will corroborate this statement.

Stationers' Court, Jan. 1, 1844.

ANNUALS OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

LOCKHART'S ANCIENT SPANISH BALLADS. With Illuminated Titlepages, Coloured Borders, and Woodcuts, &c. 4to.
So beautifully an embellished volume was never offered to the world. — *Edinburgh Review*.

Lord Byron's 'Childe Harold.' With a New Portrait, and an Engraving. Royal 8vo.
A splendid work—worth illustrating, and worthily illustrated. — *Athenæum*.
John Murray, Albemarle-street:
And to be obtained of all Booksellers in Town or Country.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL for JANUARY, 1844, contains, amongst other Articles—
The Magbulanee, a Tale of the Phansigars.
Gagayons, Mohammedan History of Spain.
Reminiscences of an Old Hand.
Critical Notices.
College Examinations.
Debate at the East India House.
East India Service; &c. &c.
London: W. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

THE ART UNION MONTHLY JOURNAL for JANUARY, contains Papers on the Mercantile Value of the Fine Arts—The Royal Academy—The Sculpture for the Royal Exchange—Sir D. Wilkie's Oriental Sketches (with a Portrait—Memories of Pictures—Lays of the East—The Nibelungen (with Cuts); &c. &c.
Office, 135, Fleet-street.

THE ARTIZAN, with which the ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, and SURVEYOR, is now incorporated.
The Number for JANUARY, completing the First Volume, is this day published. The first volume may now be had, bound in cloth, price 12s., with Atlas Plate of Direct Action Engines (gratis).
All the Articles in 'The Artizan' are original, and are contributed by some of the first writers and most skillful practitioners of the day.
Simkin, Marshall & Co.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE;
Price One Shilling monthly; or 12s. a-year.
The Number for JANUARY, contains—Blanks and Prizes, or the Wheel of Fortune, a Tale, by Mrs. Gore—Lord Jeffrey and the Edinburgh Review—Reminiscences of Sir Walter Scott, &c. by John Morrison—Reminiscences of Dublin College Life; Billy Sheridan, Historical Society, &c.—The Correspondence between Burns and Clarinda—Scenes in the Life of an Authoress; The Parish Nurse—Grant's Paris and its People—My Wife's Album, by Bon Gaudier—Poetry: Lays of a New Era, &c. Literary Register. Postscript Political.
A New Volume commences with the JANUARY Number.
William Tait, Edinburgh; Simkin, Marshall & Co. London.

JANUARY, 1844.
THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE,
Edited by DOUGLAS JERROLD.
For JANUARY, 1844, is unusually attractive.

Contents.
The Stockings, or Idle Tunes, by Mrs. Castellan.
The Broken-Hearted Club, by Flen Shafon, Gent.
Beaus of England.
Irish Highwayman, by Benson E. Hill.
Beauties of War.
The March of Civilization, or News from Australia.
The 'Royal Owl'.
I'd be a Butcher.

The whole illustrated with 20 splendid Engravings.
Price One Shilling.
Office, No. 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

PERIODICALS FOR JANUARY.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
No. CCCXXXIX. For JANUARY, 1844.

Contents.
I. State Prosecutions.—II. Adventures in Texas. No. 3. The Struggle.—III. Clifton and Leucippe.—IV. The New Art of Poisoning. By a designing Devil.—V. The Banknote—House. Part the last.—VI. Kieff, from the Russian of Kozloff.—VII. Marston; or the Memoirs of a Statesman, Part 7.—VIII. Letter from Lemuel Collier.—IX. The Proclamation.—X. The Fireman's Song.—XI. Position and Prospects of the Government.

THE BOOK OF THE FARM. BY HENRY STEPHENS, Esq. F.R.S.E. Part XVII. Price 4s.; with Two Engravings on Steel, and One Hundred and Four Woodcuts.

THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, and the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. No. 1. Published Quarterly. Subscription, TWELVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.
William Blackwood & Sons, 45, George-street, Edinburgh, and 25, Pall Mall, London.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for JANUARY, price 2s. 6d., contains—
Historic Tabernacle.—No. I. The 15th Brumaire. Episodes of Eastern Travel.—The Nile—Its Creation—Its Sources—Its Importance—Its Inundations—Its Statistics—Its Battle, Mahab—Canal—Battle of Aboukir—Atfe, Cairo—Its Fort—View from Without—Within—The Citadel—Heliopolis—Palace of Shoolah.—The Slave Market. Dramatic Poetry—Henry the Second. Esquisses. Mesmerism; by Irya Herfner. Arrah Neill, or Times of Old; by G. P. R. James.—Chaps. XVII. to XX. Our Portrait Gallery.—No. XXXIV.—William Maginn, L.D.; with an Etching. Grant's Paris and its People. Lord Brougham's Historical Sketches. Recent Movement—the Proposition.

TOM BURKE OF 'OURS.' No. XIII. price 1s., contains: A Maître d'Armes—The Mill on the Hollis Road—The Armistice—The Compagnie d'Elite.
CARLETON'S IRISH TALES. No. XIX., Dublin: William Curry, Jun. & Co.; W. S. Orr & Co. London; and all Booksellers.

Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

On the 1st of January, 1844, was published, price 7s. 6d., handsomely bound in cloth,

THE PENNY MAGAZINE, Volume XII.
being the Third Volume of the New Series. The Volume contains, besides the usual variety of useful and interesting miscellaneous information, Series of Papers on the 'Curiosities of British Natural History,' by W. Martin; on 'Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley,' with illustrations, by W. Harvey; on the 'Castles and Tribes of India; on the Progress of Queen Elizabeth; Essays on the Lives of Remarkable Painters,' by Miss Jansons, with Portraits of the Painters and copies from their works; a continuation of the Days and Stories, in various parts of the United Kingdom, by G. Dodd; &c. &c. The wood-cut illustrations, which are from the pencils and the gravers of some of the first artists in their respective lines in the kingdom, exceed Two Hundred in number.
London: Charles Knight & Co. 22, Ludgate-street.

MR. DYCE'S BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.
Just published, price 12s. cloth, Vol. IV. of the
WORKS OF BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER;
the Text formed from a new Collation of the early Editions; with Notes. By the Rev. A. DYCE.
Volume V. will be published on the 1st of March.
To be completed in 10 volumes, double 8vo.
Edinburgh: W. & A. Black, 7, North Bridge.
London: Edward Moxon, Dover-street.

Now ready, with Map and Engravings, 2 vols. 8vo. 35s.
ASIA MINOR, PONTUS, and ARMENIA;
being Researches in those Countries; with some Account of their Antiquities and Geology. By W. I. HAMILTON, Esq. M.P., Secretary to the Geological Society.
Edinburgh: W. & A. Black, 7, North Bridge.
London: Arthur Murray, Albemarle-street.

Second Edition, One Volume, royal 8vo. 25s.
BEAUTIES OF THE BRITISH POETS, with Biographical and Critical Notices. By THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. Author of 'Pleasures of Hope,' &c.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

In a few days, with a Portrait, 2 vols. 8vo.
MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND WORKS OF WILLIAM TAYLOR, NOWICH, Author of 'The English Synonyms,' including his CORRESPONDENCE with SOUTHEY.
By J. W. ROBERTS, Esq.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Price 1s. 6d.
"THE POOR OF EDINBURGH."
"The people of Scotland should see the wisdom and justice of submitting their system of management of the poor to a complete revision." — *Dr. Alison*.
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF THE SHADOW OF THE DISTANT HILLS; an Allegory.
By the Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, M.A.
Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author, uniformly printed, The Shadow of the Cross. 3rd edition. 2s. 6d.
*A THESE SACRED ALLEGORIES may be had, bound in one volume, price 4s. 6d.

In 8vo. price 1s.
THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF PUBLISHING;
being an Examination of a proposed plan for superceding it; contained in a Pamphlet entitled 'Reasons for Establishing an Authors' Publication Society, by which Literary Labour would receive a more adequate reward, and the price of all new books be much reduced.' — *THE CHURCHMAN*.
London: Richard Groombridge, Paternoster-row.

BROWN'S RECENT CONOLOGY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
The Publishers respectfully inform the Subscribers to this valuable work that the concluding Parts will be published in January, 1844. As the price will be considerably advanced at an early period of the year, Subscribers are advised to complete their sets at the present low price.
Published by Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill, London.

Just published, with a Map, price 2s. 8vo. sewed.
COMMUNICATIONS WITH INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Observations on the Practicability and Utility of Opening a Communication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, by a Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Suez.
By ARTHUR A. HAYDON, Esq.
London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Just published in 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth.
JOURNALS KEPT BY MR. GULLY AND CAPTAIN DENHAM, during a Captivity in China in the year 1842. Edited by a BARRISTER.
Chapman & Hall, 186, Strand.

ILLUSTRATED BY LEACH.
MRS. TROLLOPE'S JESSIE PHILLIPS, THE ELEVENTH NUMBER. Price 1s.
Completing this work, is now published, and Subscribers are requested to complete their sets. It is published by Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Just published, and for the first time complete.
VIAGGI DI PIETRO DELLA VALLE IN TURCHIA, IN PERSIA, e nell'INDIA, con la Vita scritta da P. BELLORI, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. of 1,000 pages, vellum paper. Splendidly illustrated in Morocco, vellum gilt edges, 30s.; to be had only of the publisher, G. Gaucius, Foreign Bookseller, Brighton, on sending a post office order for the above prices, the book will be sent free of expense to any part of London, and 2s. more for country towns. The Catalogue of E. Gaucius's library, just published, may be had on application. Amateurs and public libraries will find it in some very fine and rare books.

This day is published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth, with 16 Plates and 4 Maps on Steel.

THE LAND OF ISRAEL,
ACCORDING TO THE COVENANT with ABRAHAM, with ISAAC, and with JACOB.
By ALEXANDER KEITH, D.D.
*The Maps are constructed expressly for this Work by A. K. Johnston, F.R.G.S., and Geographer to the Queen, Edinburgh.
By the same Author.

Evidence of Prophecy. 28th edition, 12mo. Plates, 7s. 6d.; or in 8mo. 4s. 6d.; or in 8vo. 1s. 6d. sewed.
Signs of the Times. 2 vols. 12mo. 7th edition, enlarged, with Maps, price 12s. cloth.
Demonstrations of the Truth of Christianity. 12mo. 6th edition, price 7s. 6d.
Edinburgh: William Whyte & Co. London: Longman & Co.

This day is published, post 8vo. No. 4 of MURRAY'S
COLONIAL AND HOME LIBRARY.
Designed to furnish Cheap Literature to all classes of Readers.

BISHOP HEBER'S INDIAN JOURNALS.
Part 2, price 2s. 6d. (to be completed in Two Volumes.)
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

ELEGANT AND INSTRUCTIVE DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.
On the 1st of January was published, Part I, price 1s. with a beautifully-executed Portrait on steel.

LIVES OF EMINENT FEMALE.
By MRS. FREDERICK LOVER.
London: Frederick Lover, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY PETER PARLEY.
This day is published, in square 18mo. price 3s. The First Volume of a Series of SCRIPTURE HISTORIES, entitled
THE LIVES OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.
By PETER PARLEY.
With highly-finished Portraits on Wood, from Originals by the Old Masters.
London: David Bogue, Fleet-street; and Frederick Lover, Paternoster-row.

MR. LOVER'S NEW WORK.
This day is published, in square 18mo. price 3s. The First Volume of a Series of SCRIPTURE HISTORIES, entitled
TREASURE TROVE: A TALE.
By SAMUEL LOVER, Esq.
Author of 'Korymbos,' &c. &c.
London: Frederick Lover, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, Fourth year, with 750 important alterations, fcap. 8vo. 3s. cloth.
DODD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, and TITLED CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, for 1844. Alphabetically arranged with much additional matter.
Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Just published, price Sixpence.
THE SEQUENTIAL SYSTEM OF MUSICAL NOTATION: an entirely new method of writing Music, with Explanatory Plates. By ARTHUR WALLBRIDGE, Author of 'Just and Earnest Fables.'
London: William Strange, 21, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price Fourpence.
MAN THINKING: An Oration.
By R. W. EMERSON.
"The words of such a man, what words he finds good to speak, are worth attending to." — *Dr. Alison*.
C. E. Mudie, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

WILLIAMS'S BIBLE, NEW EDITION.
POSTOR; containing the authorized Translation of the Old and New Testaments, with Practical Reflections and Short Explanatory Notes. By THOMAS WILLIAMS, Author of a new Translation of Solomon's Song, an Historical Defence of Experimental Religion; a Dictionary of all Religions, &c. &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 30s. cloth lettered.
Simkin, Marshall & Co.

SCOTT'S (the Rev. THOS.) COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE, a new Illustrated Edition, with an Introductory Essay and Notes, Critical, Practical, and Explanatory, by the Rev. W. EYINGTON, D.D. 3 vols. royal 8vo. extra cloth, and lettered, 4s.; or may be had in Paris, at 2s. each.
*The Old Testament is now completed in 3 vols.; and the New Testament, forming Vol. III., will be completed shortly.
Washbourne, Salisbury-square, and all Booksellers.

Small 8vo. price 6s. 6d. the 3rd edition, considerably enlarged, and illustrated by several additional woodcuts.
REMARKS ON ENGLISH CHURCHES,
and on the expediency of rendering Sepulchral Memorials subservient to pious and Christian uses.
By J. H. MARKLAND, F.R.S., &c.
Parker, Oxford; Rivingtons, London.

PATRICK, LOWTH, ARNALD, WHITBY, & LOWMAN.
On Monday, 1st of January, 1844, was published, in imp. 8vo. Part I., price 2s., and Vol. I., price 24s., to be continued on the First and Fifteenth of every Month, until completed in Forty-seven Parts, at 2s. each; or in Volumes every Three Months, at 24s. each.

A CRITICAL COMMENTARY AND PARAPHRASE ON THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, and the APOCRYPHA. By PATRICK, LOWTH, ARNALD, WHITBY, and LOWMAN. With the Text at large; forming Four Volumes, Imperial Octavo. Prospectuses may be had gratis of every respectable Bookseller in the kingdom.
London: printed for Thomas Tegg, Chesapeake; and may be procured, by order, of every Dealer in books in the United Kingdom.

*Wanted active Canvassing Agents for this Work.

FINDLAY'S BROOKES'S GENERAL GAZETTEER.
LIBRARY EDITION.
In one very large volume, 8vo. containing of Eight Hundred pages, cloth printed, double columns, embellished by 16 New Maps, from Original Drawings by the Editor, price 12s. bound in cloth.

A GENERAL GAZETTEER; or, Compendious Geographical Dictionary, containing Descriptions of every Country in the known World. By R. BIRD, Esq. M.D. The whole revised, and Accounts of all the most recent Discoveries, the History, Population, Statistics, &c. added from the latest Authorities, and corrected to the present period.
By A. G. FINDLAY.
London: printed for Thomas Tegg, 75, Chesapeake, and sold by all other Booksellers.

RECENT RESEARCHES IN ASIA MINOR.
A JOURNAL OF AN EXCURSION IN ASIA MINOR, in the Year 1838. By CHARLES FELLOWS, Esq. With Plates. Imperial 8vo. 25s.

Discoveries in Ancient Egypt during a Second Excursion in Asia Minor, in the Year 1840. By Charles Fellows, Esq. With Plates. Imperial 8vo. 2s. 2d.
The Xanthian Marbles, discovered in Asia Minor, by Charles Fellows, Esq., and now deposited in the British Museum. A short Account of their Acquisition and Transmission to England. With Engravings, Imperial 8vo. 2s. 2d.
Asia Minor, Pontus, and Armenia; being Researches in those Countries; with some Account of the Antiquities and Geology. By W. I. Hamilton, Esq. M.P., Secretary to the Geological Society. With Map and Engravings. 2 vols. 8vo. 35s.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

DR. ABERCROMBIE'S WORKS.
Tenth Edition, post 8vo. 8s. 6d.
ENQUIRIES concerning the INTELLECTUAL POWERS, and the INVESTIGATION OF TRUTH.
Sixth Edition, fcap. 8vo. 5s.
The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings.
Also, Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. 6s.
Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Stomach.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

EDUCATIONAL MODELS.
A CATALOGUE OF WORKS OF EDUCATION AND APPARATUS FOR TEACHING NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, DRAWING, &c. published by Taylor & Walton, will be sent by post, free of expense, to any gentleman writing for it. Among the Models will be found:—
SETS OF MECHANICAL POWERS.
DRAWING MODELS.
SETS OF GEOMETRICAL SOLIDS.
APPARATUS FOR PNEUMATICS, &c. &c.
28, Upper Gower-street.

WORKS FOR CLASSICAL STUDENTS.
DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY, BY VARIOUS WRITERS. Edited by SMITH. Published in Quarterly Parts, and to form 2 vols. 8vo. Part I. to V., each 4s., are published.
* There is no need of pronouncing any formal eulogium on this new Classical Dictionary, for, in fact, it is the only one with any pretensions to the name in our language.—*Athenæum*.

By the same Editor.
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. By Various Writers. One 8vo. vol. of 1100 pages and 500 Engravings on Wood, 12. 16s. cloth.
Linwood's Lexicon to Æschylus. 8vo. 15s.
* A Catalogue will be sent by post, free of expense, to any gentleman writing for it.
Taylor & Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street.

LOCKE'S SYSTEM—INTERLINEAR TRANSLATIONS. 12mo., 2s. 6d. each Volume.
LATIN.

1. Phædrus's Fables.—2. Ovid's Metam. B. 1.—3. Virgil's Æneid, B. 1.—4. Paring to Virgil.—5. Caesar's Invasion of Britain.—6. Tacitus's Agricola, B. 1.

GREEK.
1. Lucian, Selections.—2. Anacreon.—3. Homer's Iliad, B. 1.—4. Paring to Homer.—5. Xenophon's Memorabilia, B. 1.—6. Herodotus's Selections.

GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND FRENCH.
Stories from German Writers.
Italian Writers.
Sismondi—Battles of Cressy and Poitiers.

An Essay Explanatory of the System.
London Latin Grammar.

—Greek Grammar. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
* A Catalogue will be sent by post, free of expense, to any gentleman writing for it.
Taylor & Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street.

LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.
HODGSON'S (Provost of Eton) MYTHOLOGY FOR LATIN VERIFICATION. 4th edit. 12mo. 3s.
Sacred History for ditto. 3rd edition, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Sacred Lyrics for ditto. 12mo. 6s. 6d.
Allen's New Latin Delectus. 2nd edit. 12mo. 4s.
Caesar's Helvetic War. Latin and English Interlinear. 12mo. 2s.
Caesar for Beginners. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Smith's Latin Exercises for Beginners. 2nd edit. 12mo. 5s. 6d.
* A Catalogue will be sent by post, free of expense, to any gentleman writing for it.
Taylor & Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street.

LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.
NEW LATIN READING BOOK. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
London Latin Grammar. 11th edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Tacitus—Germania, Agricola, and Annales, B. 1. Notes in English. 12mo. 5s.
Allen's Eclogæ Ciceroniane. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Cheam Latin Grammar. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Extracts from Caesar's Gallic War. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Hall's Latin Roots. 4th edit. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
* A Catalogue will be sent by post, free of expense, to any gentleman writing for it.
Taylor & Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street.

On the 1st of January was published, price 1s., Part I. of **PAYNE'S UNIVERSAL, or PICTORIAL WORLD.** Edited by CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq. Being a Collection of Engravings of Views of all Countries, Portraits of Great Men, and Specimens of Works of Art of all ages and every character. Uniform with China, America, &c. &c. Will be published in Monthly Parts, each containing four highly-finished Steel Engravings, printed on demy quarto paper, and will be accompanied by eight to twelve pages of letter-press. The Subscribers to the Pictorial World (for one year) will be presented with THREE PREMIUMS, which will be delivered as follows:—First Premium, Part I. of the Illustrated History of the Bible, with the 4th number of the Pictorial World; Second Premium, Part V. of the Illustrated History of the Bible, with the 8th number of the Pictorial World; Third Premium, A SPECTACULAR PLATE, engraved in the line manner, of the Attack of the Lion, after a picture by H. H. Prince Roden Saleh, measuring 17 inches by 13, printed on sheet imperial paper, and equal in execution to the Art-Unions, with the 15th number of the Pictorial World.
The Premiums will only be delivered on presentation of the tickets given out in each number, except to Subscribers enrolling their names at the Publishers. To secure the first impressions of the Premiums, early application is necessary, as they will be delivered in the order they are subscribed for.
London: published by Brain & Payne, 13, Paternoster-row, English and German Booksellers, and at Leipzig.

HALLAM'S HISTORICAL WORKS.
NEW AND CHEAPER EDITIONS.

Just published.
VIEW OF THE STATE OF EUROPE during the MIDDLE AGES. By HENRY HALLAM, Esq. Eighth and Cheaper Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

By the same Author.
Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II. Fourth and Cheaper Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Also, by the same Author.
Literary History of Europe during the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries. Second and Cheaper Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

8, New Burlington-street, Jan. 6, 1841.
MR. BENTLEY HAS JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS:—

1. HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO; with the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Cortés, and a Preliminary View of the Ancient Mexican Civilization. By W. H. PRESCOTT, Esq. Author of "The History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." 3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits and Maps.
2. THE ADVENTURES OF MR. LEDBURY AND HIS FRIEND JACK JOHNSON. By ALBERT SMITH, Esq. Author of "The Wall Show." &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. with numerous Illustrations by Leech.
3. LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD, to SIR HORACE MANN, B.B.M. Resident at the Court of Florence, from the year 1769 to 1785. NOW FIRST PUBLISHED FROM THE ORIGINAL MSS. (Concluding Series.) 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits from Original Paintings, &c.
4. ARABELLA STUART: a Romance. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., Author of "Darnley," "De L'Orme," "The False Hair," &c. 3 vols.
5. GEORGE SELWYN AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES, with MEMOIRS AND NOTES. By J. HENEAGE JESSE, Esq. Author of "Memoirs of the Court of England," 4 vols. 8vo. with Portraits.
6. CHRONICLES OF GRETN GREEN. By PETER ORLANDO HUTCHINSON. 2 vols. post 8vo.
7. NARRATIVE OF THE DISCOVERIES ON THE NORTH COAST OF AMERICA; effected by the Officers of the Hudson's Bay Company during the Years 1836–39. By THOMAS SIMPSON, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. with Maps by Arrowsmith.
8. THE COMIC ARITHMETIC. Post 8vo. with numerous Illustrations by Alfred Crowquill, price 7s.
9. MEMOIRS OF JOSEPH SHEPHERD MUNDEN, Comedian. By HIS SON. 1 vol. post 8vo. with Portrait.
10. SLICK IN ENGLAND; or, THE ATTACHE. By the Author of "The Clockmaker." Second Edition, revised and corrected by the Author. 2 vols. post 8vo.
11. ANCIENT GREECE: its SCIENCES, ARTS, and CUSTOMS. By J. A. ST. JOHN, Esq. New Edition, 1 vol. 8vo. 1322 pp. price 21s.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street, (Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

8, New Burlington-street, Jan. 6, 1841.
NEW WORKS PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION BY MR. BENTLEY:—

1. THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND CONFUTED. In 1 vol. post 8vo.
- THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH IN ITS EPISCOPACY, with an ESSAY ON UNITY, and CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PRESENT TIMES. By the Author of "DOCTOR HOOKWELL." "God forbid that those rose plants of Catholic doctrine should be changed into thistles and thorns."—*Vincent of Lirine*. "We do only protest this, that we are perfect Catholics."—*Bishop Hall*.
- 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits from Original Paintings, &c.
- CONCLUDING VOLUMES OF THE LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD, to SIR HORACE MANN, B.B.M. Resident at the Court of Florence, from the year 1769 to 1785. NOW FIRST PUBLISHED FROM THE ORIGINAL MSS. (Concluding Series.)
3. THE PRAIRIE-BIRD. By the Hon. CHARLES AUGUSTUS MURRAY, Author of "Travels in North America."
4. In 3 vols. post 8vo.
- MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED ENGLISHWOMEN. By Miss LOUISA STUART COSTELLO, Author of "A Pilgrimage to Auvergne," a Summer amongst the Bocages and Vines, &c.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. with a Portrait from an Original Miniature.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF THE LATE THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY, Esq. Now First Collected, including all his Popular Songs and Ballads. With a MEMOIR. Edited by HIS WIDOW.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.
THE WHITE MASK: an Historical Romance of the Seventeenth Century. By MR. THOMSON, Author of "Ragland Castle," "Widows and Widowers," &c.

In 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, now first engraved from the Originals in possession of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire and the British Museum.
MEMOIRS OF MARQUESS OF SCOTS. By L. STANHOPE F. BUCKINGHAM, Esq. (Now ready.)

In 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c.
MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ST. VINCENT, G.C.B. &c. With the Correspondence with Lord Nelson and other Distinguished Personages. Now first published from the Original MSS. By JEDEDIAH STEPHENS TUCKER, Esq. (Now ready.)

Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street, (Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

Just published, royal 18mo. price 4s., elegantly bound in cloth gilt.
GRISelda: A DRAMATIC POEM. Translated from the German of FREDERICK HALM. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 63, Cornhill.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL—NEW SERIES.
On the 6th January, 1841, price Three Halfpence. No. 1. of **CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL.**
To be continued Weekly, each Number containing sixteen pages of Amusing Literature, in the form of Novels and Sketches of Remarkable and Discoveries, Tables, Papers of an Entertaining or Instructive Character, and other interesting matter.
* The First Series, complete in 12 vols., will continue on Sale, either in Sets, price 5s. 6d. cloth, lettered, or separate Numbers, or Parts, as heretofore.
London: Wm. S. Orr & Co.; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors in Town and Country.

Recently published by Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh.
VOYAGES ROUND THE WORLD, from the Death of Captain Cook to the Present Time. Small 8vo. 5s.

2. Elements of Universal History. By H. White, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Thrid 12mo. 5s. 6d.
3. Strachan's Agricultural Tables. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
4. Introductory Latin Delectus, with a copious Vocabulary. By Geo. Ferguson, A.M., one of the Masters of the Edinburgh Academy. 12mo. 2s.
5. Ferguson's Selecta e Poetis Latinis ordine Temporum disposita; being Selections from Plautus, Terence, Lucan, Virgil, Juvenal, Martial, Juvenal, &c. In the Use of the Edinburgh Academy. 12mo. 2s.
6. Cicero's Opera Selecta. For the Use of the Edinburgh Academy. 2nd edition, carefully revised. 8s. 21s.
7. Waterston's Cyclopædia of Commerce. 8vo. 21s.
8. Nicol's Introductory Book of the Sciences. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Just ready.

Sold also by Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

Managers.
Charles Pole, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
William Burnie, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Boulton, Esq., Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.
James Campbell, Esq., Hon. Hugh Lindsay.
Harry Chester, Esq., Hon. Littlecliff.
John Cockerell, Esq., George Ward Norman, Esq.
John Drummond, Esq., Charles Pearce, Esq.
Charles Bell Ford, Esq., Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
William H. Hamilton, Esq., Henry Rich, Esq.
Edward Harman, Esq., Henry Stuart, Esq. M.P.
Joseph Hoare, Esq., George Smith Thornton, Esq.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq., JOSHUA MILNE, Actuary.

LOW RATES.—PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
THE MANAGERS OF THE SUN LIFE OFFICE beg leave to inform the public that their Rates, on Young Lives, are much lower than those of many other Offices, and that the Assured are entitled to a participation in the Profits of this Society. Persons having Life Interests, such as Clergymen, Medical Men, and others deriving incomes from their Professions, Trades, or other holding Estates on Lives, will see the advantage of effecting insurances in the Sun Life Office. Tables of Rates may be had at the Sun Life Office, in Threadneedle-street, at the Sun Fire Office in Craig's-court, and at No. 65, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, London; also of any of the Agents for the Sun Fire Office.

THE DISSENTERS' and GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Instituted 1827.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

On the return of the Christmas Quarter, the Directors beg to remind their Friends and the Public, that in the FIRE DEPARTMENT they receive risks of all descriptions, including Churches, School-Rooms, Mills, Goods and Shipping in Dock, Farming Stock, &c., at the same reduced rates as other respectable Fire Companies, and charge no extra for Policies transferred from other Offices. In the LIFE DEPARTMENT they continue to transact all business relating to Life Assurances, Annuities, and Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security. Loans also are granted on equitable terms to Life Assurers of Life Interests, or satisfactory personal securities. Particular notice is also given that all departments may be obtained from the principal Offices in London, Edinburgh, Bristol, and Norwich, and from the several Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Wales; and to all Agents and Solicitors, Surveyors and Auctioneers, liberal allowances will be made.
By order of the Directors,
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

STONE-COLOURED CEMENT.

FELIX AUSTIN, of the New Road, Regents Park, begs to inform Architects, Builders, Plasterers, &c., that during the process of manufacturing, he has discovered a position which has greatly improved his well-known Artificial Stone Ornaments, he has succeeded in making an excellent STONE-COLOURED CEMENT, adapted for all purposes, and especially for facing brick walls and repairing decayed stonework, which he can supply at 2s. 6d. per bushel, at his Manufactory, near the Thames Tunnel, Rotherhithe.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and **SMYRNA SPONGES**.—The Tooth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into all divisions of the teeth, and of removing the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hair of coming loose.—An improved Clothes Brush, that cleanses the third part of the usual time, and is incapable of injuring the nap. Penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not so often like common hair brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of which it is adapted for all purposes of domestic and professional use, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S Sole Establishment, No. 8, Oxford-street, one door from St. James's Palace.
Caution.—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

PERIODICAL WORKS,
OF WHICH NEW NUMBERS ARE JUST PUBLISHED.

Price 6s. No. CLVIII. of THE

EDINBURGH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL,

Containing, among other Articles: Mr. Erichsen on Air in the Veins—Dr. J. H. Bennett on Inflammation—Dr. Kinnis's Case of Tubercular Elephantiasis—Mr. Pereira's Notice of a Bicipital and Bismatous Child—Dr. G. C. Holland's Case of Morbid Affection of the Brain—Mr. Orton on the Climate of Canada—Mr. J. Thomson's Statistics of Hospitals in Scotland—Mr. Obre on Gangrene of the Face—Prof. Simpson on the alleged Infecundity of Females born Co-twins with Males—Dr. Kerr's Case of Vascular Tumour—Dr. W. Keith's Hospital Statistics of Stone in the Bladder—Prof. Henderson on the Distinction between the existing Epidemic and Typhus Fever.

Among the Works reviewed, are Dr. Tod on Gout and Rheumatism—Dr. Thomas Thomson's Animal Chemistry—Dr. Holland's Vital Statistics of Sheffield, &c. &c.

The Number concludes with numerous interesting Articles of MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Price 7s. 6d. No. LXXI. of

THE EDINBURGH NEW PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.

CONTENTS: Dr. Davy on the Temperature of the Firth of Forth—Mr. King on the Fossil Plants of the Genus Sigillaria—United States Exploring Expedition—On Fossil Human Bones in South America—M. Elie de Beaumont on the Geology of South America—Dr. Schlegel on Fables and Prejudices regarding Serpents—Mr. D. Milne on Earthquake Shocks in Great Britain—Mr. Adie on Thermo-Hydro-Electrical Currents—Mr. Swan on Methods of ascertaining the Index of Refraction—On Solar Radiation—Dr. Hodgkin on the Progress of Ethnology—Mr. Charles MacLaren on the Route to India—M. E. Desor on the Researches of M. Agassiz on the Glacier of the Aar—Mr. Ritchie on the better Ventilation of Vessels, &c.—Meteorological Tables—Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh—Scientific Intelligence—New Publications—List of Patents, &c.

Price 2s. 6d. Part IX. of

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

By JOHN KITTO,

Editor of 'The Pictorial Bible,' &c.

Assisted by various able Scholars and Divines, British, Continental, and American, whose initials are affixed to their respective Contributions.

"It is with great pleasure that we introduce this work to the favourable notice of our readers.... We have long needed such a work; and the advanced state of biblical literature furnishes ample materials for its completion. There is no man living, we say so with entire sincerity,—to whom we could trust with so much confidence as Mr. Kitto, for a judicious and effective distribution of such materials; and it is therefore with no ordinary satisfaction that we receive from him this new contribution to a cause which he has already so ably served.... Whether, therefore, we regard the well-earned reputation of the author, the plan of his present work, the literary talent combined in it, or the earnest supplied in the two parts now before us, we feel authorised to express a decided and far more earnest approval than is usual with us."—*Eclectic Review*.

Price 6s. Part VIII. of

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

NEW EDITION.

To be completed in EIGHT MONTHLY PARTS, comprehending Sixty-one Folio Maps, engraved on Steel in the first style of art, by Sidney Hall, Hughes, and others, with Geographical Descriptions, Statistical Tables, and an Index of all the names occurring in the several Maps, amounting to nearly 60,000, with their Latitude and Longitude, and the number of the Map in which they will be found.

The publication of PART VII., containing the Index, is postponed till February, as the Publishers, instead of printing the Names of Places occurring in the New Maps as a Supplement to the Original Index, have resolved to consolidate the whole under one alphabet—a work of much labour and expense, and necessarily requiring a considerable time in its accomplishment. The Work having been revised and corrected throughout, the Publishers are satisfied that in every respect it is accommodated to the present advanced state of geographical research; and whether on the ground of accuracy, beauty of execution, or cheapness, they invite a comparison with any other work of the class.

ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, Edinburgh;
LONGMAN & Co.; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co. London;
and all Booksellers.

Now completed, in 21 vols. 4to.

Illustrated by 506 Engravings on Steel, and many Thousands on Wood,

With a GENERAL INDEX of upwards of 68,000 References,

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

SEVENTH EDITION.

EDITED BY PROFESSOR NAPIER.

The general recommendations of the Work are so well expressed in the following selections from the Critical Notices of the public Press, that the Proprietors, instead of employing language of their own in describing its leading characteristics, will rest satisfied with presenting these extracts for public perusal. Although selected from a variety of sources (including some of the highest critical authorities in this country), the Proprietors have endeavoured to combine the selections in such a manner as to give a connected view of the distinguishing merits of the Work.

"This is the really cheap Encyclopædia, for that only is cheap which is excellent."¹ "It is our firm conviction that the British public was never before in possession of a work of this class so complete in all its departments, so varied in its subjects, so profound in its information, or sanctioned with the stamp of such great authorities, in every branch of the Arts, Sciences, and General Literature."² "The first thinkers, writers, and savans of the age, have in this book consolidated a body of Philosophy, History, Belles Lettres, Biography, Science, and Art, which fulfils whatever is required from a complete circle of Literature and the Sciences."³ "With the exception of such articles as remain comparatively unaffected by the progress of time and improvement, by far the greater number have been written expressly for this edition, and, in every instance, by persons the most eminent in the respective departments of knowledge of which they have been employed to treat."⁴ "To such an extent has this substitution of new matter been carried, that in some of the volumes three-fourths of the whole contents are entirely new."⁵ "For extent of usefulness, and moderation of price, it appears to us unparalleled; and to men whose fortunes and rooms do not permit them the enjoyment of a large collection of books, we cannot conceive a more valuable acquisition than this edition of that most comprehensive of all works—the Encyclopædia Britannica."⁶

"The Index,—a work of stupendous labour, and, without doubt, the most comprehensive index of miscellaneous literature and science in the English language,—exhibits in a very striking manner the vast extent of information contained in the Encyclopædia, and must prove of invaluable service to all who have occasion to consult books of reference."⁷

"The quality of the paper,—the remarkable elegance of the typography,—and the beauty of the plates, combined with the literary value of its contents, render it the best, and because the best—the cheapest Encyclopædia ever published in Britain."⁸

"Now that the country is being deluged with diluted stuff, compounded from Germany and America, what hope is there for the Science and the Literature of England, that publishers dare ever again venture on such another work as this?"⁹

"To the Gentleman and the Merchant, to the Agriculturist and the Manufacturer, to the Clergyman and the Layman, to the Student of Science or Philosophy, and the cultivator of Literature or the Fine Arts, the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA will prove an acquisition of the highest value. The great scope of its information also recommends it in an especial manner to emigrants and other persons resident in quarters where access to books is difficult, or whose fortunes do not permit them the enjoyment of extensive libraries."¹⁰ "An Australian or New Zealand settler, who left his home with no other accomplishment but that of being able to read, write, and count, might, with such a companion, beguile his long and weary voyage, and become a well-informed man before he reached his destination."¹¹ As a token of regard presented by individuals or associations, no gift could be devised better calculated to fulfil the objects of such testimonials: for while the beauty and splendour of the work commend it to the taste of the donor, its great practical utility cannot fail to render it highly acceptable to the party receiving it. Lord Brougham, when alluding to certain provisions in the Copyright Act, respecting Encyclopædies, stated, in regard to the Encyclopædia Britannica, that "if any work deserved to be encouraged by Parliament, it was this; and if any work was not only valuable and useful, but absolutely necessary for the country, it was this." The Publishers therefore confidently recommend the Seventh Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica as a work deserving of public confidence and support, and worthy of the national name.

¹ *Athenæum*.

² *Dublin Evening Mail*.

³ *Tait's Magazine*.

⁴ *Morning Chronicle*.

⁵ *Bradford Observer*.

⁶ *John Bull*.

⁷ *Caledonian Mercury*.

⁸ *Bristol Journal*.

⁹ *Athenæum*.

¹⁰ *Leeds Conservative Journal*.

¹¹ *Quarterly Review*.

ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, Edinburgh;

SIMPSON, MARSHALL & Co., WHITTAKER & Co., and HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co., London;
and JOHN CUMMING, Dublin.

To Families and Book Societies,

THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

NEW SYSTEM AT BULL'S LIBRARY,

19, HOLLES STREET,

FOUR DOORS FROM CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON.

THE very general satisfaction that has resulted from the NEW SYSTEM planned and adopted by MR. BULL, LIBRARIAN, during the last few years, and the increase of patronage accompanying it, renders it desirable more extensively to make known the advantages which have been thus secured to Subscribers at this Library exclusively. The following particulars are therefore submitted to the notice of ALL READING CLASSES throughout the Kingdom.

TERMS:

FOR ONE OR MORE FAMILIES.

A Subscription of 6l. 6s. the Year,

Entitles the Subscriber to all the New Publications regularly for perusal, and to any of the Standard Works in the English and Foreign Languages,—12 vols. at a time in Town, or 24 in the Country, which can be exchanged as often as desired. The Subscriber is also entitled to have,—as a return in the course of the Year,—two guineas' worth of any of the New Works TO KEEP, and is provided with Catalogues and Boxes free of expense.

Two or more neighbouring Families in the Country are allowed to join in the above Subscription, by paying One Guinea for each extra Family.

* * If preferred, the Subscriber can direct every supply to consist wholly of New Publications to his order, for Four Guineas more the year.

To be chosen from the more popular *Library of History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, or Fiction, withdrawn from the Library.* In lieu of these, older Standard Works, if preferred, can sometimes be supplied.

THE SUBSCRIPTION TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE REGULATIONS are the same as those for BOOK SOCIETIES.

FOR BOOK SOCIETIES.

SOCIETIES PAYING £10. 10s. THE YEAR ARE ENTITLED TO 30 VOLUMES.

SOCIETIES PAYING £12. 12s. THE YEAR ARE ENTITLED TO 36 VOLUMES.

SOCIETIES PAYING £14. 14s. THE YEAR ARE ENTITLED TO 42 VOLUMES.

SOCIETIES PAYING £16. 16s. THE YEAR ARE ENTITLED TO 48 VOLUMES.

* * Larger supplies, if required, can be furnished at the same ratio.

More than half the Collection can be New Publications, and the remainder can be selected from other Modern or Standard Works, as described in the Catalogues of the Library. Magazines and Reviews can be regularly included, and the supplies can be exchanged at any interval of time the Society think proper.

REGULATIONS.

1. THE Name and Address of one Party only are required at the Library.

2. THE SUBSCRIPTION TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

3. The expense of Carriage to and from the Library, Postage, &c. to be defrayed by the Subscribers; but the Library Boxes and Catalogues are provided for them free of expense.

The preceding Terms have been thus fully given, that parties at remote distances from London can at once commence subscribing, without the delay, trouble, and expense attending a correspondence. Select Lists are regularly published, which include all the valuable and popular New Works, in every department of Literature, and are sent post free, to assist Subscribers in making up their orders; but, to save time, on receiving intimation of the kind of Works desired, the first collection can be formed and forwarded at once, with the complete Catalogues of the Library.

PUBLISHING FOR AUTHORS,

New Edition, price 1s. 6d. in cloth,

HINTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR AUTHORS,

IN WRITING, PRINTING, AND PUBLISHING THEIR WORKS,

Detailing every requisite Information;

INCLUDING

A Golden Rule for Authors—Handwriting of Authors: Walter Scott's, Southey's, William Godwin's—Rules for Writing Manuscripts—The Italian Rule recommended—Tasso's Method—Pope's Practice—Benjamin Constant's odd Manner—Useful Hints on Caligraphy—Printing and Publishing Particulars—Remarks on the Trade—Literary Journals—Advertising: Large Sums injudiciously spent—Easy Rules for calculating what Manuscripts will make in Type—Specimens of Type—How to correct Proofs explained and exemplified—Shelley's Proofs—Lord Byron's—Walter Scott's—Cautions to Authors about being emphatic—Binding—Engravings—Book Illustrations—Estimates of Expenses, &c. &c.

London: JAMES HOLMES, 4, Took's Court, Chancery Lane. Published every Saturday, at the ATHENÆUM OFFICE, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, by JOHN FRANCIS; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, J. Cumming, Dublin.